

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE MURRAY HOUSE

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a truly outstanding organization in the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey, and the very special family who have done so much to support it over the years.

On February 19, 1995, I was honored to attend the annual dinner-dance on behalf of the Murray House, a facility in Passaic County, NJ, which provides for the needs of the developmentally disabled.

Murray House was the first group home in the State of New Jersey. It was created through the love and dedication of the family of Jimmy Murray of Passaic County. Jimmy, the first of five children of Kit and Jim Murray, was born a healthy baby. But during his first year, he suffered a fever that left him with brain damage.

As is so often the case, it was an unfortunate circumstance that has resulted in so much good for the people of northern New Jersey. Through Jimmy's situation, the Murray family came to know Monsignor John B. Wehren, who to this day is still fondly called Father Jack. Inspired by the need to create a new ministry to address the needs of families with disabled children, Father Jack founded the Department of Persons with Disabilities within the Diocese of Paterson.

It was through this relationship that Murray House came to be. Father Jack wanted to find a home, instead of an institution, for disabled adults whose parents had passed away or had no family to care for them. In 1970, he found his home—a 150-year-old diocese building on Main Street in Paterson.

It was with the help and efforts of special people like the Murray family that Father Jack was able to transform a once-vacant building into a home that could nurture and serve the needs of those with disabilities. With the help of others in the community, including churches, civic organizations and students, New Jersey's first group home was opened. It was named "Murray House," after Jimmy Murray.

Since then, Jimmy's brother, Dennis M. Murray, and other members of the Murray family, have dedicated their lives to helping others by raising much-needed funds for the Department for Persons with Disabilities, which operates Murray House and more than a half-dozen other group homes, supervised apartments, and vocational programs for the disabled of north Jersey.

I recently had the pleasure of meeting the Murray family and several hundred of their supporters. This family is a shining example of how a few committed and caring people can change the lives of hundreds or thousands. Their selfless dedication and concern for persons with disabilities is remarkable, and reminds us all that there are lessons about love

and compassion we can each learn from the tireless efforts of our friends and neighbors.

ZINGERMAN'S DELI'S PAUL AND ARI

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to recognize Paul Saginaw and Ari Weinzwieg, owners of Zingerman's Delicatessen in Ann Arbor, MI. Since opening Zingerman's in 1982, Paul and Ari have worked tirelessly to enrich the lives of the less fortunate people in their community.

To help alleviate the problem of hunger in the Ann Arbor area, Paul and Ari established Food Gatherers, which collects surplus food from restaurants, dorms, and stores and distributes the food to homeless shelters and halfway houses. Since the program was established almost 6 years ago, more than a half million pounds of food has been delivered.

Paul and Ari's generosity extends to their own delicatessen business as well. They hire, train, and promote recently arrived immigrants as well as employees with special needs and they offer job training for members of Trailblazers, an organization that helps those recovering from mental illness. Furthermore, Paul and Ari give financial backing to these employees who wish to become partners in new business ventures.

As a result of their kind endeavors, Paul and Ari are the recipients of the Jewish Federation of Washtenaw County's first annual Humanitarian Award. I can think of none more deserving of this honor than Paul and Ari. I would like to congratulate both of them as well as express my deep pride and admiration in having such fine citizens in my community.

LAWRENCE KORB: THERE IS NO READINESS GAP

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it has occurred to me that people who are thinking of launching military action against the United States are probably likeliest to do it in November of every year, because it is in November, just before the budget is prepared and sent to us, that our friends in the Pentagon and their supporters often argue that America is militarily vulnerable and must spend billions of dollars more than we were planning to spend to defend ourselves.

Most recently, this came in the form of an argument that our readiness was below where it should have been. Lawrence Korb, who was in part responsible for maintaining readiness during the Reagan administration as an assist-

ant secretary of defense, very effectively refutes this argument in the article he published in the Sunday New York Times of February 26. Lawrence Korb has done his country enormous service, both when he was in government, and even more so afterward by his willingness to speak out forcefully and honestly, even when this has unfortunately been at some cost to his own professional career. His refutation of the most recent arguments that have been advanced to send an already excessively high Pentagon budget even higher make an extremely contribution to our national debate and I ask that they be printed here.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 26, 1995]

THE READINESS GAP

(By Lawrence J. Korb)

To listen to Republicans and the military brass, you would think America's armed forces have fallen into the same 1970's morass that spawned the term "hollow military" and gave Ronald Reagan a potent issue for the 1980 campaign. Is it possible that just four years after one of the most stunning military triumphs in modern times the services could be suffering from inadequate training, shortages of spare parts and poisonous morale? Just to pose the question in those terms points strongly to the commonsense answer—of course not. This is not the 1970's and the Clinton Administration is not repeating the mistakes of the Carter Administration.

Today, the United States spends more than six times as much on defense as its closest rival, and almost as much on national security as the rest of the world combined. In 1995, Bill Clinton will actually spend \$30 billion more on defense, in constant dollars, than Richard Nixon did 20 years ago and substantially more than his own Secretary of Defense argued was necessary in 1992.

Since the collapse of the Berlin wall, the Pentagon's forces have declined by 25 percent and financing for new weapons has fallen by 50 percent while readiness spending has dropped by only 10 percent. In the last year, readiness accounts increased by \$5 billion while the overall military budget dropped by 3 percent. The Pentagon now spends more on readiness (about \$60,000 per person) than it did in the Reagan and Bush Administrations (when readiness hit all-time highs) and 50 percent more than during the Carter years.

And the quality of entering recruits is still very high (96 percent) and retention rates are so good that the Pentagon is still dismissing people.

If readiness spending is higher than in the Reagan and Bush years, and if the manpower situation is still so solid, why do so many politicians and generals warn darkly about a readiness gap? That—not the theological question of whether our forces are combat ready—is the crucial question. The answer is more nuanced than most people would imagine, and sheds a great deal of light on Pentagon politicking in the post-cold-war era.

I first encountered the politics of military readiness 30 years ago when I was a Naval flight officer in the Far East. One Sunday afternoon, in response to a call from the Seventh Fleet, I reported that only 3 of our 12 planes were ready for combat. For my honesty, I received a severe tongue-lashing from

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

my commanding officer, who informed me that whenever headquarters called we were always ready. The military, he explained correctly, prized a "can do outfit," and the services promoted those who performed regardless of circumstances.

My next encounter was in 1980, when I was preparing a monograph on the subject for the American Enterprise Institute. When word of my project reached the Pentagon I was drowned in data (some of which was highly classified) and anecdotes from normally tight-lipped bureaucrats. When I went to the Pentagon to conduct some interviews, I was treated like a foreign dignitary.

One of my conclusions was that readiness is a slippery and poorly understood concept. To most people it is a synonym for military capability or preparedness. To the military, however, readiness is only one of four components of preparedness, and not necessarily the most important one. To obtain a true picture, one had to look at the other three pillars—force structure (the number of ships, planes, tanks), modernization (the age of the forces) and sustainability (staying power). Thus, a very ready force could be considered militarily impotent if it was too small, too old and lacked staying power. By the same token, a force that was bigger, more sophisticated and better armed than its adversaries could be deemed unready if it was considered improperly trained and outfitted.

I also concluded that readiness is a hot-button political issue, subject to unlimited manipulation. Even the informed public can't judge such matters as the appropriate force structure, the proper time to replace a plane or tank and the level of effort necessary to win a war. But everybody wants and expects a ready force.

Military leaders were quick to grasp the political potential of readiness scares. In the late 70's, word went out that reports of readiness problems would be welcomed by headquarters. The only exception was the Marine Corps. I was told by a general that the Marines had been C-2 (ready) for 200 years!

I also came to understand that measuring readiness is hardly an exact science. Each service defined readiness differently, and I found similar units with similar problems reporting different levels of readiness. The Air Force claimed that a fighter pilot needed to fly 20 hours a month to stay battle fit. The Navy and Marine Corps said their pilots needed a minimum of 24 hours a month; Air National Guard units needed only 10 hours per month. No one could ever explain why readiness demanded that Army tanker trucks drive 800 miles a year, why ships needed to steam 55 days per quarter or why helicopter pilots needed only 14 hours a month flying time.

Finally, I discovered that a unit's readiness was determined by the lowest grade it received in any of the four categories (personnel, equipment and supplies on hand, equipment readiness and training). Thus, a fully manned unit with modern equipment in perfect working order would be classified as not ready if it trained for only a brief period of time.

Nonetheless, my report for the American Enterprise Institute concluded that the armed forces were indeed experiencing severe readiness problems, for three reasons. Given the threat posed by our principal adversary, the Soviet Union, military expenditures in the 1970's were too low. Moreover, the civilian and military leaders of the Department of Defense decided to spend the few extra dollars they received on stealth war planes, cruise missiles and other new technologies at the expense of flying hours and spare parts. Finally, the Carter Administration allowed military pay and benefits to fall 25 percent behind comparable rates in the private sector. Consequently, the quality of recruits fell

below acceptable standards and retention rates dropped precipitously.

My conclusions were attacked by the Secretary of Defense but embraced by the military and candidate Reagan. My reward, following the Reagan triumph, was to be appointed "readiness czar" in the Pentagon.

Once in office, I was introduced to another side of the politics of readiness. The military chiefs, having skillfully used the issue to help secure a large spending increase, were much less interested infixing readiness than in modernizing and enlarging their forces. The same Army chief who had coined the term "hollow military" told the Secretary of Defense that the best way to improve a soldier's readiness was to buy him a new rifle.

Spending for readiness did increase by about 20 percent, or nearly \$10,000 per person (in total, less than one-fifth the increase in procurement). Nonetheless, according to the Joint Chiefs, by 1984 the readiness of all major units, except Navy ships, had gone down and I was being pilloried by the Democrats.

How did this happen? Without telling their civilian "superiors," the service chiefs had raised the standards for readiness right along with the Reagan buildup. After these standards were made more realistic, readiness began to grow significantly during the last half of the 1980's, reaching all-time highs. The performance of the American forces in the gulf in 1990 and 1991 showed just how capable and ready they were.

With the ascension of Bill Clinton to the Presidency, readiness once again emerged as the hot-button issue. Senator John McCain, the Arizona Republican, issued a report called "Going Hollow," in which he drew heavily on the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Last December, a weakened President Clinton pledged an additional \$25 billion for readiness. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the current readiness gap, like others since the 1970's, was designed and manufactured by the Pentagon to serve its political agenda—to maintain the cold war status quo.

Despite several reviews of force structure in recent years, the services remain configured to contain a non-existent Soviet empire. The Navy still keeps three active carrier battle groups, with thousands of battle-ready marines, while the Army and Air Force have nearly 200,000 troops stationed in Europe and Asia. Thus, when a crisis erupts in a Haiti or a Rwanda, these forces must take on these assignments as "extra tasks," for which they often lack training and equipment. The question here is not readiness but why we continue to train and deploy forces for cold war tasks.

Additionally, the services have inflated the threat against which readiness is measured. According to President Clinton, the armed forces should be prepared to fight two major regional wars simultaneously: one against Iraq and one against North Korea. According to the Pentagon and many Republicans, the services have neither the money nor the forces to accomplish this. Since defense spending is at about 85 percent of its average cold war level, this leads to the absurd conclusion that Iraq and North Korea (which together spend less than \$20 billion a year on the military) equal 85 percent of the might of the Soviet empire.

Finally, the joint chiefs are simply manipulating the system. Two of the three Army divisions that they identified as unready were in the process of being demobilized. Other units were not able to do routine training because they were involved in a real war, that is, the October deployment to the Persian Gulf to deal with Saddam's thrust toward Kuwait. The Marines, who have finally caught on, now say that their readiness is lower than in 1980!

The U.S. has the finest and best financed military in the world. It is also the most ready, prepared to go thousands of miles on short notice. But it is inadequately controlled by its civilian superiors. Because of Bill Clinton's perceived political vulnerability on defense issues, the civilian leaders do not wish to risk a confrontation with the Republicans or the military chiefs. As a result, the "nonpolitical" admirals and generals running the military are taking all of us to the cleaners, using the readiness gap to snatch up precious dollars to defend against a threat that no longer exists.

DELAURO HONORS LOCAL HERO

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in mourning the passing of a true hero. Mr. John Willsher of Woodbridge, CT, died of a heart attack last month after helping to rescue two young boys, whom he had never met, from the freezing waters of Lily Pond in New Haven.

Having stopped to buy gas, he heard the boys screaming from across the street and ran to help. As part of a brave and selfless rescue effort, he helped remove the boys from the frigid waters of the pond. After making the rescue, John Willsher suffered a fatal heart attack.

Mr. Willsher died the same way he lived for 57 years—helping others. He was known among relatives and neighbors as helpful and generous. His countless acts of selflessness cannot be listed, but will long be remembered by those who knew him.

Mr. Willsher is remembered by his friends and family for his good sense of humor, his interest in politics, and his love of cooking. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Buddy), to whom he had been married for 30 years, and his three children, Michael, Peter, and Jennifer, were very close.

Mr. Willsher moved to the United States from Colchester, England in 1963. He worked as a plumber for 18 years at the AlliedSignal Corp. in Stratford and was 2 years away from retirement.

John Willsher reminds us of the best in people. His generosity and selflessness renew our faith in ourselves.

I am confident that my colleagues in the House join me as I send my deepest condolences to the Willsher family and my gratitude for the selflessness and bravery demonstrated by John throughout his life.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on official business on Wednesday, March 22, 1995, for rollcall vote No. 255. Had I been present on the House floor I would have cast my vote as follows: "nay" on agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 119,

for further consideration of H.R. 4, the Personal Responsibility Act.

STATE ROUTE 905—NAFTA'S MISSING LINK

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will be interested in testimony I gave today before the Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations:

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony on a project that is critical to the economic success of the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] and the economic development of not only southern California, but the whole Nation.

When the 103d Congress approved and the President signed NAFTA, we all knew that ensuring the success of the agreement would require that all parties provide the necessary infrastructure to facilitate the flow of trade. I am asking this committee and this Congress to honor this commitment to San Diego.

State Route 905 is the critical missing link in our United States-Mexico border trade and transportation system on the West Coast. The current road serves as the only connection between the Otay Mesa point of entry [POE] in San Diego and the Nation's interstate highway system. State Route 905 is a part of that infrastructure which is needed to accommodate international trade and deserves to be funded and completed.

I am here today to urge you to consider funding this vital link during your upcoming deliberations of transportation projects to be funded during fiscal year 1996.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

There is a critical need for continued Federal funding of "special highway demonstration projects." States undergo a constant struggle to build and maintain their own intrastate roads and bridges. They do not have sufficient funds to single-handedly complete highway projects which supplement the national highway system and which support Federal trade policy—as in our case.

This project will produce benefits far beyond the local region as only 16 percent of trade using this border crossing has a San Diego origin or destination. Every State in the continental United States, Hawaii, Canada, Asia, and the Canal Zone all profit from trade through this point of entry.

The Federal Highway Administration has proposed that this road be a part of the National Highway System—and I am confident that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure will include this in its list of authorized projects.

LOCAL COMMITMENT

The city of San Diego and the State of California already have demonstrated their good faith commitment to their share of this project. They have invested \$14 million and have begun work to widen the existing road from four to six lanes of traffic. However, due to the increasingly heavy flow of trans-border commercial traffic, this road will be at—or above—capacity when completed. This is only a short-term solution, however, and a permanent answer to America's growing trade with Mexico is needed.

We have worked closely with the city and county of San Diego, the State Department of Transportation [CALTRANS], and the

local regional council of governments in identifying this as our county's top transportation need.

In addition, CALTRANS, the General Services Administration and the California Highway Patrol Department all concur on the vital need for completion of this highway to meet the pressing needs created by the substantial increase in trade transportation.

TRADE FACILITATION

This is a necessary and vital road because the Otay Mesa crossing is the only commercial vehicle border crossing facility between the two largest cities on the United States-Mexico border. With the recent opening of a new border crossing facility at Otay Mesa, this point of entry handles the third highest value of commerce along the entire United States-Mexico border.

The recent Federal Highway Administration report to Congress estimated that, because of the adoption of NAFTA, the value of commercial goods crossing the border would increase by 208 percent by the year 2000—but only if additional infrastructure improvements are made. If we achieve this 208 percent growth—the estimated value of goods crossing this border would be \$18.8 billion annually.

The Otay Mesa border crossing facility can handle this increase in business. We simply need an additional incremental investment on the part of the Federal Government to put us in a position to take full advantage of future increases in trade.

The one road that leads from the interstate highway, to this border crossing cannot accommodate the increase in traffic. This link is a four-lane city street—Otay Mesa Road—which is already over capacity and which has been the location of a number of fatal vehicular accidents due to its congestion. This road was never intended to handle heavily loaded cargo trucks traveling at high speeds to and from the international border. We need a highway to take this commercial traffic inland.

Mr. Chairman, the Federal Government made the decision to process all international commercial traffic at the Otay Mesa border crossing. The Federal Government also made the decision to approve NAFTA—which will soon double the volume of our cross-border traffic. These two new federal trade policies have created the urgent need for this highway. Not funding this project would be the worst kind of unfunded mandate. The Federal Government must meet this responsibility—our local communities simply cannot.

TRAFFIC AND SAFETY

As I have mentioned, an overcrowded four lane city street—Otay Mesa Road—provides the only connection between the Otay Mesa point of entry and the interstate highway system. This road, which has the appearance of a country road, was not intended to carry a high volume of automobile traffic and certainly never a high volume of heavy commercial vehicles.

With the closing of the nearby San Ysidro border crossing to commercial traffic, an additional 1,200 trucks per day carrying commercial goods to and from Mexico now travel on this city street. While the average mix of commercial trucks on any city street is 5 percent, this road experiences a 20 to 25 percent truck mix during regular business hours. Wear and tear on this road is occurring at an alarming rate due to these heavy loads.

When major traffic accidents occur on this road—as they do with increasing frequency now—all border traffic slows to a stop. It is typically 4 hours and occasionally more before accidents are cleared away and traffic returns to normal. This constitutes a major

impediment to the implementation of NAFTA.

This road also does not meet requirements for the transportation of hazardous materials through communities. With the closing of the San Ysidro crossing to commercial traffic, trucks carrying hazardous materials must travel to the Calexico-Mexicali point of entry to cross the border—a 90-mile detour!

COST

We are asking that the Federal Government help San Diego accommodate this increasing international trade by approving a three-year project to build State Route 905, which would link the Otay Mesa border crossing with the interstate highway system, and to make the necessary street improvements to manage this commercial traffic that is so vital to our economic growth.

While the total cost for the 3-year project is \$96.7 million, our request for fiscal year 1996 is \$500,000. These funds would allow for the completion of necessary environmental and cultural reports on the proposed route of the new highway. These studies are important and invaluable as they will influence the highway's alignment and potentially reduce expensive mitigation costs in the future. Funding for these studies is critical for this project to move forward.

CONCLUSION

It is a Federal responsibility to connect ports of entry with the interstate highway system. The Federal Government has not met its obligations. The State of California and the city of San Diego have invested more than \$14 million in interim remedies. The private sector has invested far more than that to finance the necessary local street network. Existing State and Federal funds are being used to improve two existing highways, Interstates 5 and 15. These two highways would carry NAFTA-related traffic from the new highway to destinations throughout the county and beyond.

San Diego County's transportation and infrastructure needs are many. I hope that this committee will agree that the relatively small Federal investment required for this critical portion of border infrastructure, State Route 905, is in the national interest and that you will include funding for this road in our fiscal year 96 budget.

AMERICAN HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR HUGO PRINCZ

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring your attention and that of my colleagues to the case of Hugo Princz. Mr. Princz is the only known America survivor of the Nazi death camps. He has been denied Holocaust reparations by Germany for 40 years because of his U.S. citizenship while in the camps, despite numerous diplomatic entreaties on his behalf by successive administrations and Congress.

During the 103d Congress, the House and Senate unanimous resolutions supporting Mr. Princz and took numerous other steps on his behalf, including unanimous passage last October in the House, and near passage in the Senate, of legislation I authored which would have permitted the lawsuit he filed against Germany in 1992 to proceed; the courts had found Germany immune from the suit. My colleagues and I are prepared to reintroduce that

bill in this Congress should the latest diplomatic efforts to resolve the case founder.

Much has been written about the Princz case, but a superb column by Eric Beindel, editorial page editor of the New York Post, describes the Princz story in especially eloquent and dramatic detail. Entitled "Germans stick to 'principle'—and the price is decency," it was published in the Post on January 19, 1995. Mr. Speaker, I ask its inclusion in the RECORD and urge my colleagues to read it.

I want to underscore one point made by Mr. Briendel. He rightly praises the key role in the Princz matter played by William R. Marks, a D.C. attorney, and his firm, Atlanta-based Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy. Mr. Marks and Powell, Goldstein—led in this effort by partner Simon Lazarus—have been tireless champions of Mr. Princz since they took the case on 20 months ago. They have so successfully raised its profile on the political, diplomatic and media fronts that a breakthrough may finally be possible. And that they accepted the case *pro bono* is a true testament to their commitment to resolving this unique humanitarian issue. I commend Mr. Marks, Mr. Lazarus, and Powell, Goldstein, and look forward to continued work with them and with Steven Perles, Mr. Princz' top-notch litigation attorney, as we try and bring this case to a successful conclusion.

[From the New York Post, Jan. 19, 1995]

GERMANS STICK TO "PRINCIPLE"—AND THE PRICE IS DECENCY
(By Eric Beindel)

Tuesday's refusal by the U.S. Supreme Court to hear the case of Hugo Princz—a 72-year-old Holocaust survivor who wants to sue the German government in an American court—will be hailed by well-meaning lawyers as a victory for the ancient principle of "sovereign immunity."

In fact, Hugo Princz's story represents a case study in the abandonment of ordinary decency for abstract principle.

The Princz affair is almost a Manichean morality play. Princz himself, who endured the ultimate in barbarism as a Jewish inmate at Maidanek, Auschwitz and Dachau, is driven by a quest to realize some semblance of justice—to make his tormentors pay, if only in a meager, monetary way, for abusing him and murdering his family.

The Germans are animated in part by parsimony and in great measure by a determination to close the book on a past they've never fully been willing to face. Meanwhile, handicapped by an addiction to absolute order and an aversion to creative problem-solving, Berlin refuses to recognize that dealing with Hugo Princz as a special case would have spared Germany a good deal of unhappy publicity.

Notwithstanding the Supreme Court's ruling, the Princz story isn't over—largely because the aging survivor has managed to find vocal champions. Two of them stand out Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) and William R. Marks, a young, Washington-based lawyer who's taken on Princz as a *pro bono* client.

Marks, a graduate of Harvard and Georgetown, persuaded his law firm colleagues that Princz's struggle against the German government deserved attention for humanitarian reasons. Schumer, a powerful House Democrat and skillful parliamentarian, means to introduce legislation that would strip Germany of its sovereign immunity for "acts of genocide" committed against American citizens. The bill, in short, would apply only to Princz. There is not other living American who survived the Nazi Holocaust as a U.S. citizen.

Princz and his family were American nationals living in Slovakia in 1942 when the German SS—assisted by Slovak Collaborators—sent them to the Maidanek death camp in Poland because they were Jewish. Twenty years old at the time, Princz had been born an American citizen. The Princz family—blessed with valid U.S. citizenship papers—should have been able to join a Red Cross prisoner-exchange transport. But in the night and go of war, Princz, his parents and five siblings were hustled onto Maidanek-bound cattle cars.

It's well to note that Princz and his father tried many times to secure appropriate papers for passage to America during the course of 1938 and 1939; despite their desperate circumstances—as Jews under impending Nazi rule—they were rebuffed by the U.S. embassy in Prague.

Apart from the curious fact of their nationality, the Princz family's fate was akin to that experienced by most East European Jews. Both his parents and his three sisters were shipped to Treblinka from Maidanek and gassed on arrival. Hugo and his brothers spent most of the war as slaves at Auschwitz. Both brothers perished. Princz himself was tasked with stacking the bodies of his fellow Jews after they were murdered. Near the war's end, he was marched into the German interior and wound up as a slave laborer at Dachau—where he was liberated in 1945 by U.S. troops.

As an American, Princz was spared internment in a Displaced Persons camp: After recuperating in a U.S. military hospital, he came to the U.S.—finally—in 1946.

This circumstance caused the German government to reject his original 1955 application for reparations: Insofar as he hadn't been either a German national or a DP, Princz was declared ineligible, notwithstanding Germany's professed willingness to recognize its moral obligation to make restitution to Holocaust survivors.

After 37 years of humiliating application and reapplication, Princz filed suit in federal court in 1992. The German government had broadened its eligibility criteria in 1965, but failed to notify Princz. When he finally submitted new forms, the long-suffering survivor was told that the statute had lapsed. Princz's lawsuit required him to advance a serious damages claim—thus, he's seeking \$17 million for "false imprisonment, assault and battery and infliction of emotional distress." (It's wrenching to see the Holocaust reduced to the language of tort law.) He also seeks payment from private German firms for the slave labor he performed.

The real debt may not be \$17 million, if it's calculated in accordance with what other survivors were awarded. (Princz insists that his goal is retroactive parity.) Still, the debt is a good deal larger than the \$3,400 lump-sum payment, plus a \$340-per-month stipend, that Germany's lawyers offered Princz Tuesday after the high court ruled against him.

The Germans claim they can't strike an entirely separate deal with Princz, lest doing so invite additional litigation. ("The concern is groundless. Princz's circumstances are entirely unique.") On a less than compelling note, the Germans contend that the settlement they're now offering is "all the German government can afford."

This sordid business has gone far enough. If Berlin can find funds to pay military pensions to ex-members of the murderous Latvian SS, it should be possible to locate money to "compensate" Hugo Princz.

Schumer's bill—which has lots of cosponsors and supporters on both sides of the aisle and in both houses of Congress—may help concentrate Berlin's mind and promote a focus on settling the case. After all, it's hard to imagine that Germany wants to see a gen-

uine Holocaust trial take place in an American courtroom.

COMMENDING NATIONAL SERVICE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in light of the continuing debate about increasing Federal fiscal responsibility, it is extremely important that we recognize those programs that offer a substantial national return on the Federal investment. One such initiative, the National and Community Service Program, is a successful Federal program which provides volunteer placements for young people who choose to perform thousands of hours of work serving their country in return for educational assistance. Unfortunately, this program is also one of the many victims of misplaced Republican budgetary cuts.

As my colleagues are aware, the National and Community Service Program took a large hit in the recent House-passed rescissions bill. In response to this action, I would like to draw your attention to Mary McGrory's article in today's Washington Post which complements the program as a "model enterprise." The article describes "rampaging Republicans" in the House who would like to eliminate National Service even though the program is overwhelmingly supported by both Democratic and Republican Governors across the Nation and by the communities that are recipients of the valuable work performed.

In 1994, approximately 20,000 AmeriCorps volunteers worked to confront unmet human, educational, environmental and public health needs. Roughly 350 of these volunteers worked in eight units of the National Forest System to combat the severe backlog of maintenance, improvement, and rehabilitation needs—work which is important but far from glamorous. The task undertaken on our public lands are those which are too undesirable or too costly for Forest Service personnel or contract employees to perform. Yet, this work directly benefits all Americans. Some of the AmeriCorps' accomplishments in the national forests include:

In San Bernardino National Forest, in California, AmeriCorps volunteers have taken important steps to prevent erosion by rehabilitating 12,000 acres of land burned by fires;

In Six Rivers National Forest, also in California, National Service volunteers have rehabilitated 3.5 miles of hiking and horse trails and reforested and restored wildlife habitat on 10 acres of land which was once a gold mine waste area;

Volunteers planted 2,390 trees in several campgrounds, enhanced fish habitat, built a nature trail, and improved timber stands in the Rouge River National Forest in Oregon. AmeriCorps volunteers have also improved overall forest health on 55 acres by pruning second growth trees;

In Washington's Olympic National Forest, AmeriCorps volunteers have maintained 4 miles of trails, rehabilitated campground sites, completed handicapped access in six recreation sites, completed restoration of two historic sites, surveyed species habitat, and pruned 120 acres of timber stands;

In the Arizona National Forests, volunteers maintained 15 miles of trails, rehabilitated 10 campground sites, improved wildlife habitat on 300 acres, and obliterated 2 miles of road, returning the land to its natural state; and

AmeriCorps volunteers improved paths and maintained roads in Bienville National Forest in Mississippi.

These accomplishments represent only some of the projects AmeriCorps participants have completed. Elsewhere across the Nation, AmeriCorps volunteers have performed emergency response work to mitigate the effects of floods, fires and earthquakes, cleaned-up our urban areas, increased disaster prevention efforts and worked with citizens to improve their quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues remember that the entire Nation reaps the benefits of the National Service Program.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 23, 1995]

CRIB DEATH FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

(By Mary McGrory)

The House Republicans' strangling of national service in its crib has to be seen not as a criticism of the agency's performance but simply as another expression of the party leadership's notion that no government program is worth a damn.

If they were going by performance, the Republicans might have to applaud AmeriCorps as a model enterprise. It is modestly funded, locally directed and dramatic evidence that American youth is not cynical or self-serving. AmeriCorps has had rave reviews from coast to coast for its 20,000 volunteers, who are doing things nobody else tackles, everything from helping to build housing for the poor and tutoring inner-city school pupils to cleaning polluted streams in Baltimore's watershed.

A case in point is Howard Hogin, a 1994 graduate of Georgetown University. He is living in a cramped barracks at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He spent September fighting forest fires in Idaho and much of the fall in helping build a riding ring for disabled children. Now he's trying to clean up Maryland's polluted steams. He hopes to pay off his college loans, AmeriCorps pays its workers a minimum wage and an annual \$4,725 toward college expenses.

Service is in Hogin's genes, and by his family's standards, he is a big success. His parents are both social workers and his ancestors experienced big trouble, like the Irish famine and the Holocaust. He says lots of his Georgetown classmates have the same impulse to leave the country, a better place but "just can't afford to do it."

Hogin is tactful about the mugging AmeriCorps suffered when the House cut \$416 million, or 72 percent, from its \$575 million budget. He was voted outstanding teenage Republican in his high school class. "I understand that we have tremendous deficits and the taxpayers are heavily burdened, but if we give up what is best about America, what kind of a legacy do we leave?"

No such considerations figured in the thinking of House Republicans. The rap on AmeriCorps was not just that it was a government program, it is Bill Clinton's favorite program. Said Rules Committee Chairman Gerald B.H. Solomon, "It's get-even time."

It is also get-nervous time for the rampaging Republicans. They are winning victory after victory on the floor, but they are losing in public opinion. They have long since maintained that they know exactly what Nov. 8 was about, that the country wanted government to be shrunk and ordinary people, especially the poor, to pull up their socks. But a recent Washington Post-ABC

poll shows that the public thinks Republicans have gone too far. And in his effort to save programs for the poor, Clinton has picked up some unexpected allies; the Roman Catholic bishops. They were reserved about him during the campaign because of his abortion rights stand. But they think now that pitiless Republicans pose a worse threat of increased abortions.

The Republicans' greatest tactical mistake was to meddle with the school lunch program, a popular and scandal-free operation that has helped many a hungry child get through the school day. In vain, the Republicans protested that they had not cut the funds but merely slowed the increase in the growth rate. Nonetheless, the ranks have begun to wince in the iron corset of the contract, and this week, 102 members rebelled against tax breaks for the rich.

The Democrats, who have been having their best week since the calamity of Nov. 8, were sporting "Save the Children" neckties on the House floor.

Eli Segal, the chief executive officer of the National Service Corps, has been summoned before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development and Veterans Affairs for a discussion of the 1996 budget, which since the House action stands at \$159 million, a sum that prohibits serious action.

He has been traveling the country inspecting the workers, deriving solace from moderate Republican governors who are keen about the corps' activities in conflict resolution, environmental cleanup, tutoring and other contributions to urban peace. They agree with him that pulling the plug after less than a year is bad practice. Segal's hope is that they will transmit their enthusiasm to their brother moderates in the Senate, which has become the haven for storm-tossed programs.

Republican Christopher Shays of Connecticut was the only member of his party to vote against the amendment that mortally wounded national service. He is a Peace Corps alumnus and believes passionately in the importance of youthful involvement.

"A colossal mistake," he calls his party's action. "I hope the president has the fortitude to veto the bill. I would support his veto."

REAL FOUNDER OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS HAPPY WITH SELECTION OF SHRIVER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, if one were to say that President John F. Kennedy launched the Peace Corps, one would be right. But if one were to say that President John F. Kennedy thought up the Peace Corps, one would be mistaken. The author was Hubert Humphrey.

If one were to say that the nobly civil minded Eunice Kennedy Shriver brought her considerable talents to bear in order to launch the Special Olympics nationally, one would be right. But if one were to say that Ms. Shriver thought up the idea of a Special Olympics, one would be mistaken. Judge Ann McGlone Burke is the author of the idea.

As Judge Burke has generously said, she is happy that Ms. Shriver is being honored by the 1995 Special Olympics Silver Dollar Commemorative. But it is worthwhile too for all

Americans to know that Judge Burke should also be honored as the author.

REAL FOUNDER OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS HAPPY WITH SELECTION OF SHRIVER

(By Michel E. Orzano)

The woman who founded the Special Olympics in 1968 is pleased that the games for mentally and physically handicapped children and adults will be recognized with a commemorative coin.

But her portrait won't be the one on the 1995 Special Olympics silver dollar commemorative. That's because Anne Burke of Chicago—former Chicago physical education teacher, retired lawyer and judge—not Eunice Shriver Kennedy, is the real founder of the games.

The law authorizing the coin permits the striking of 800,000 silver dollars and each will bear a \$10 per coin surcharge going to the Special Olympics. The Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee rejected the idea of a portrait of a living American but Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin approved the design choice. Shriver will become the first living American woman to have her portrait on a coin and only the fifth living American to bear that distinction.

Chicagoan Burke, who now serves as special counsel on child welfare to Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar, told *Coin World* that she's pleased the program she started will benefit from the coin. But as far as the claim of founder goes, that resides with Burke.

In 1965, Burke, then Anne McGlone, was a young physical education teacher who taught mentally retarded youngsters in a special summer program sponsored by the Chicago Park District. By 1967, she said, there were 10 locations throughout the Chicagoland area with 150 children participating in the free program.

Burke said she knew at the time there were probably more people out there who could benefit from involvement in sports and other activities because there wasn't mandatory education for mentally retarded people. But, she said, she also knew families of mentally retarded children and adults were often very protective of them and shunned involvement in public programs.

But by the end of the summer of 1967, after Burke and participants put on the play "The Sound of Music," Chicago Park officials were so pleased with the response they sanctioned her idea of a sponsoring a citywide track meet for mentally retarded youngsters the following summer.

Once she was given the official green light, Burke turned her attention to planning the event that fall and winter. Burke said while refining the idea, a professor she was working with at Southern Illinois University suggested she contact the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation to request funding for the proposed program.

Shortly thereafter, Burke wrote to Shriver, she said, who was living in Paris with her husband, Sargent Shriver, then ambassador to France. Burke said Shriver was intrigued with the idea and suggested a meeting in Washington, D.C.

After meeting with Shriver, Burke said she re-wrote the proposal including Shriver's suggestion to involve children from other states and re-submitted her funding request. The foundation responded with \$25,000 for the program. Burke invited Shriver to attend the 1st National Chicago Special Olympics, which were held July 20, 1968. Children from 23 different states participated that year and, as Burke notes, "The rest is history."

She said she is still actively involved with the Special Olympics program in the Chicago area. Her concern for children has always seemed to touch her professional life as a

teacher, mother and a lawyer. But she also acknowledges the contributions Shriver has made to Burke's original idea.

"Without the Kennedy Foundation the Games wouldn't be the Games. There is no other family with the charisma or the wherewithal to do this," Burke said. "[Shriver] deserves the recognition. What has happened has been incredible and it [who's portrait appears] really makes no difference now."

But Burke admits she is disappointed that Chicago, its park employees and the late Mayor Richard J. Daley, never have been recognized by the Kennedy Foundation nor Shriver for the innovation shown in planning and hosting those first Games.

"We took the chances," Burke said, describing the view of many at the time that such games might exploit the mentally retarded. "I think the other side [of the Special Olympics coin] should recognize Chicago, not anyone's name, just Chicago."

When asked if she planned to buy any of the commemoratives, Burke said she thought Shriver should give coins to each of the first participants and employees of the Chicago Park District who planned and hosted the first event.

THE BURKE CONNECTION

Dateline: The Chicago line . . . but it was Chicagoan Anne (McGlone) Burke, during her tenure at the Chicago Park District, who gave Shriver the idea for the Special Olympics in a written proposal, and who organized the first Special Olympics event, which was held in Chicago and attended by Mrs. Shriver. Shriver bit, and the rest is history.

Conclusion: Shriver should be honored for giving the Olympics a happy life, but it was Burke who gave it birth.

THE JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, JR.,
FOUNDATION,
Washington, DC, July 23, 1968.

Mrs. ANN BURKE,
Chicago Park District, 425 East 14th Boulevard,
Chicago, IL.

DEAR ANN: When the history of the Chicago Special Olympics is written, there will have to be a special chapter to recount the contributions of Ann Burke. You should feel very proud that your dedicated work with retarded children in Chicago has culminated in an event of such far reaching importance.

We all owe you a debt of gratitude, but I know that what means most to you is that the Olympics will continue and that children all over the country will benefit from your idea.

My warmest personal thanks.

Sincerely,

EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER.

THE JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, JR.,
FOUNDATION,
Washington, DC, January 29, 1968.

Miss ANNE MCGLONE BRUKE,
Chicago Park District, 425 East 14th Boulevard,
Chicago, IL.

DEAR MISS MCGLONE: Thank you so much for your letter of January 23d informing me about your plans to initiate a National Olympics for retarded children through the Chicago Park District. Both Mr. Shriver and Dr. Hayden have spoken to me about your project and I think it is a most exciting one. I sincerely hope that you are successful in launching it.

This is certainly a large undertaking and we know that you will need a great deal of assistance of many kinds. When you have been able to formalize your plans and put them into a written proposal the Kennedy Foundation will be very happy to send it out to the members of our physical education and recreation advisory boards for their review and comment. All requests to the Foun-

dation for funds in these areas are handled in this manner and I am sure that the suggestions from these people would be very helpful to you.

Once again, let me say how delighted I am to know of your plans. I will look forward to hearing from you again as they progress.

Yours sincerely,

EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER.

DIRECT LOANS WORK

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, the March 13, 1995, issue of U.S. News & World Report includes an excellent article entitled, "The College Aid Face-Off." The article reports on the current debate in Congress on the future of the direct loan program as well as on major cuts in the student financial aid programs. With respect to direct loans the conclusions of the article are striking—direct loans work. Direct loans are simpler, faster and more efficient for student borrowers, student financial aid administrators and schools. In addition, direct loans save the taxpayers money. Opposition to direct loans comes from banks and other student loan middlemen who fear the loss of billions of dollars of profits and whose lobbying efforts are fueled by at least \$11.3 million in campaign contributions. The full text of the article follows, and I commend it to my colleagues.

[From the U.S. News & World Report, Mar. 13, 1995]

THE COLLEGE AID FACE-OFF

(Clinton fights the GOP and bankers over what students get and who runs the loan business)

(By James Popkin and Viva Hardigg with Susan Headden)

Believe it or not, there is a group of Americans who truly delight in one of the things Bill Clinton has accomplished as president, who think that a government-run program that handles gobs of money is preferable to one run by the private sector and think that the paperwork created by public bureaucrats is easier to navigate than the forms devised by well-run corporations. They are the thousands of college students who got their loans last fall directly from the government instead of from banks. The verdict from Anthony Gallegos, a 22-year-old journalism major at Colorado State University: "It's the best thing since microwavable brownies."

But all is not entirely happy in loan land. Even though many students at 104 schools say they got their money with fewer hassles in a fraction of the time it usually takes and taxpayers might benefit because banks and middlemen didn't collect subsidies to make the loans, the direct-lending program is now the object of a bitter new battle in Washington. In fact, every major federal college aid program is considered a target in one form or another by the new Republican majority in Congress. The disputes have all the hallmarks of postmodern politics: None really centers on principle; almost everyone in Washington believes the government has a useful and morally defensible role to play in helping more kids get into college and pay for it. The fight so far centers on the spoils system—whether the public or private sector administers the program—and arcane federal budget accounting questions.

MILLIONS AFFECTED

Those are not inconsequential issues, because billions of dollars of profits (for banks) or potential savings (for taxpayers) are at issue. But the bigger fight will come as Congress deals with the budget. It will feature the first serious talk of major cuts in college loans and grants since the early days of the Reagan administration. "What is at stake is nothing less than access to higher education for millions of middle- and lower-income students at a time when public-college tuition is rising sharply," says Terry Hartle, a vice president of the American Council on Education. The biggest dispute could center on a plan circulating among Republicans to cut loan subsidies to needy students during their time in school—a move that might save \$9 billion over five years and could hit 6 million students with higher debt and payments.

This sets up a political showdown that Clinton is unusually pleased to face. He has called for increasing federal funds for college aid by 10 percent to \$35.8 billion as part of his middle-class "Bill of Rights," including expansion of many of the programs Republicans are eying for cutbacks. Clinton won major reforms in federal college aid initiatives in 1993 as part of his national service program, which he heralds as a cornerstone of his "New Covenant" to provide government help to those who help themselves. Asked if Clinton is willing to renegotiate any feature of the national service or college aid programs, one senior White House aide responded: "My guess is his answer is between 'No' and 'Hell, no.'" "A probable Clinton veto of any cuts in college aid means that these programs will survive intact for now, but there is still a good chance that his plans to expand them could be held up.

In coming weeks, the direct-lending program will grab the most attention. One of the reforms enacted in national service was the gradual phase-in of a system that would have the federal Government lend money to students directly rather than provide financial incentives and guarantees to coax banks into making the loans. Even though new workers will have to be hired by the Department of Education to run the program, it still saves considerable sums. That's why Clinton wants to accelerate its availability to all the nation's 7,000 eligible schools. But bankers and other firms that trade student loans for investors have aggressively battled the loss of this lucrative line of business and heatedly dispute Clinton's claim that the program saves money.

Their lobbying fueled by at least \$11.3 million in campaign contributions, has helped encourage Republican congressional leaders Rep. William Goodling of Pennsylvania and Sen. Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas to push legislation that would limit the expansion of the program to 10 percent of all student loans. Some moderate Democrats like Rep. Bart Gordon of Tennessee also support the move on the theory that the new lending program should be tested before it becomes the norm for all colleges. House Speaker Newt Gingrich wants to kill the program. He argues that Clinton's reforms vest too much power in the Government, especially because the lending program is run by the Department of Education, which has allowed fraud to flourish in aid programs for decades.

However, the first reports about direct lending are very positive. Students and college-based loan officers say funds are available to students in weeks rather than months. The paperwork is simpler, and college officials have to deal with only one federal office rather than many banks. "Being in direct loans has been almost a spiritual experience," says Kay Jacks, director of financial aid at Colorado State University. "It

helps us provide better service to students, period," Karen Fooks, the financial aid director at the University of Florida, says her whole office threatened to quit if it was ordered to return to the bank system from direct lending.

PAY AS YOU CAN

But bankers argue that doling out money is the easy part. Collecting it is something the government hasn't done very well. Many new loans will be on a "pay as you can" basis letting borrowers pay back a portion of their earnings over many years, rather than a fixed monthly payment. Adminstrating that will tax even the most efficient agency.

That is why one thoughtful critic, author Steven Waldman, has argued that this upcoming struggle misses the main point. Waldman, who wrote the recently released book, *The Bill*, about the legislative battle over national service, believes Clinton has achieved an enormously beneficial reform in the "pay as you can" scheme. It relieves some of the financial pressure on borrowers and potentially encourages them to choose socially useful—but less-high-paying—careers like teaching because their loans are pegged to their ability to pay. But Waldman argues that Clinton's achievement is jeopardized because neither banks nor the federal education bureaucracy can prevent the program from becoming another boondoggle. His solution: Call in the IRS, the only agency that "could accurately and efficiently assess a person's income and be sure to collect."

An idea like that puts tough-minded Republicans in a bind. If they want to fix a potentially flawed Clinton idea and do right by taxpayers, their best bet is to vest more power in a much-feared federal agency. Who knows, maybe the students who have newfound appreciation for the easier-to-fathom lending system run by the government might not balk too much at paying when the bills come due.

AMERICAN SAMOA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the American Samoa Economic Development Act of 1995.

For too many years American Samoa has been receiving assistance from the Federal Government on an annual basis. When 20 percent of a government's funding is dependent on annual appropriations of discretionary funds, it is difficult to make long-term plans.

The bill I have worked on with Congressman ELTON GALLEGLY, chairman of the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs, provides a secure source of funding for the territory of American Samoa. Coupled with other efforts, I believe we can develop American Samoa's infrastructure and reduce our Nation's annual deficit at the same time.

I want to thank Chairman GALLEGLY for his support and assistance in preparing this legislation. Our bipartisan effort on this bill continues a long history of bipartisan legislation in the subcommittees which have had jurisdiction over the insular areas. As the new ranking Democratic member of the subcommittee, I intend to make every effort to continue this tradition.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a copy of the bill for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "American Samoa Economic Development Act of 1995".

SEC. 2 FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

[In millions of dollars]

(1) funding for the United States territory of American Samoa has been based on the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to provide for accepting, ratifying, and confirming cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group in the United States, and for other purposes", as amended (48 U.S.C. 1661), with commitments being made on a yearly basis;

(2) American Samoa is locally self-governing with a constitution of its own adoption and the direct election of the Governor since 1977;

(3) the territory of American Samoa has had difficulty in planning and implementing comprehensive and sustainable infrastructure based solely on annual ad hoc grants; and

(4) the territory of American Samoa and the United States would benefit from a multiyear funding commitment which promotes economic development and self-sufficiency and requires compliance with financial management accounting standards, the establishment of semiautonomous public utility authorities utilizing cost-recovery principles, and the phase-out of Federal subsidies for government operations.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior for the Government of American Samoa \$34,500,000, backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, for each of fiscal years 1996 through 2005. Such amounts shall, subject to the limits specified in the table in subsection (b), be used for—

(1) construction of capital assets of American Samoa;

(2) maintenance and repair of such capital assets;

(3) the operations of the Government of American Samoa; and

(4) reduction of unbudgeted debt incurred by the Government of American Samoa in fiscal years prior to 1996.

(b) TABLE OF MULTIYEAR FUNDING.—The table referred to in this subsection is as follows:

Fiscal year	Year No.	Operations	Construction	Deficit reduction (100% match)	Maintenance and repair (100% match)	Total
1996	1	23.0	5.5	3.0	3.0	34.5
1997	2	23.0	5.5	3.0	3.0	34.5
1998	3	23.0	5.5	3.0	3.0	34.5
1999	4	21.0	7.5	3.0	3.0	34.5
2000	5	18.0	10.5	3.0	3.0	34.5
2001	6	15.0	16.5	.....	3.0	34.5
2002	7	12.0	19.5	.....	3.0	34.5
2003	8	9.0	22.5	.....	3.0	34.5
2004	9	6.0	25.5	.....	3.0	34.5
2005	10	3.0	28.5	.....	3.0	34.5

(c) MULTIYEAR AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Amounts not expended in the year appropriated shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Government of American Samoa shall establish a trust into which the amounts appropriated pursuant to section 3 are placed.

(b) TRUSTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A trustee to administer the trust established by this section shall be nominated by the Governor of American Samoa and passed by both Houses of the Legislature of American Samoa pursuant to local law and shall be a nongovernmental entity, bonded in an amount no less than 110 percent of the maximum amount of funds which will be held in trust during any given fiscal year (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "trustee"). The trustee shall not be

the independent auditor required by section 7.

(2) REPLACEMENT.—The trustee may be terminated only by mutual agreement, or at the end of its contract for services as trustee, or for good cause. Termination of a trustee for good cause must be recommended by the Governor of American Samoa and approved by both Houses of Legislature of American Samoa.

(3) OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The trustee shall be subject to such other conditions as the Government of American Samoa may provide under local law.

(c) TRUST FUNDS.—

(1) DEPOSIT; INVESTMENT.—The trust funds shall be deposited in an account or accounts of a financial institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and may be invested by the Government of American Samoa, or the trustee if so designated, in

only federally insured accounts or issues of bonds, notes or other redeemable instruments of the Government of the United States.

(2) USE OF INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS.—Interest or dividends earned from investment of trust funds under paragraph (1) may be used for projects contained on the approved master plan of capital needs developed under section 5, or for the costs of managing the trust.

(3) AVAILABILITY AND USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Federal funds made available for the purposes described in section 3(a)(1) may be used only on projects from the approved master plan of capital needs.

(d) REPORTS.—Within 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the trustee shall submit an annual report to the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the United

States Senate, the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the United States House of Representatives, and the Government of American Samoa. The report shall include at a minimum the financial statements of the account or accounts in which it holds trust funds pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 5. USES OF TRUST FUNDS.

(a) CAPITAL NEEDS.—

(1) MASTER PLAN OF CAPITAL NEEDS.—For fiscal year 1997 and all following years, no funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be released by the trustee for construction of capital assets without the submission by the Government of American Samoa to the trustee of a master plan of capital needs that ranks projects in order of priority for at least five years. The master plan shall be approved by the Governor and passed by both Houses of the Legislature of American Samoa pursuant to such laws as the Government of American Samoa may enact. The master plan of capital needs may be amended at any time, but all amendments must be approved by the Governor and passed by both Houses of the Legislature of American Samoa. The plan shall include the capital needs of all the islands of American Samoa.

(2) FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL ASSETS.—Funds for the construction of capital assets shall be paid to the Government of American Samoa only after approval by the trustee. The trustee shall approve the release of funds only for construction projects for a public purpose in the areas of communications, electrical power, water, waste water, roads, schools, school transportation system, air, water and surface transportation, ports, harbors, storage and transportation facilities of fuels or other forms of energy, health, and construction of government-owned buildings. Funding made available pursuant to section 3(a)(1) for construction of capital assets may only be used for projects listed on the master plan of capital needs as set forth in this section. To the extent an appropriation is available, the projects contained on the master list with the highest priority are to be funded.

(3) REQUIREMENT OF SEMIAUTONOMOUS AGENCIES.—Beginning with fiscal year 1997, no funds for the construction of capital assets shall be released by the trustee in the areas of communications, electrical power, public health, transportation, water, and waste water until there is established by local law semiautonomous government agencies of the Government of American Samoa.

(4) MAINTENANCE PLAN AND FUNDING.—For fiscal year 1997 and all following years, no funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be released by the trustee for the construction of capital assets until the Government of American Samoa, or the appropriate semiautonomous government agency if required, submits to the trustee a maintenance plan covering the anticipated life of the project and the project is initially funded. The maintenance plan shall include the estimated cost of maintaining and repairing the project and identify a source to fund the estimated maintenance and repairs for the anticipated life of the project. The initial funding for this maintenance plan shall be in the amount of 10 percent of the cost of the project. Federal funds made available for the purposes described in section 3(a)(2) may be used for one-half of the initial funding. Other Federal funds made available pursuant to this Act may not be used for this purpose. Funds set aside pursuant to this paragraph may be used for the maintenance and repair of any capital asset within the purview of the government or the appropriate semiautonomous agency.

(b) DEBT REDUCTION.—Any funding made available pursuant to section 3(a)(4) used to

reduce the unbudgeted debt of the Government of American Samoa must be matched, on a dollar for dollar basis, by funds provided by the Government of American Samoa from revenue raised from non-Federal sources.

(c) MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.—Any funding made available pursuant to section 3(a)(2) used for the maintenance or repair of the capital assets of the Government of American Samoa must be matched, on a dollar for dollar basis, for funds provided by the Government of American Samoa from revenue raised from non-Federal sources.

(d) PROHIBITED USES OF FUNDS.—Neither the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, nor any interest or dividends earned on those funds may be transferred to other accounts, or loaned to other accounts or agencies, nor may these funds, interest or dividends be used as collateral for loans made by the local governments.

SEC. 6. DISBURSEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

(a) OPERATIONS.—Trust funds to be used for the operations of the Government of American Samoa shall be disbursed in equal amounts on a monthly basis, on the first business day of each month of the fiscal year. An extra drawdown may be made once each fiscal year in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year for the purposes of section 3(a)(3), and only for purposes caused by extreme or national emergencies deemed unforeseeable by the trustee.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Trust funds to be used for the construction of capital assets shall be released by the trustee—

(1) to the Government of American Samoa, only upon completion of identifiable portions of the construction work if the work is performed by employees of the Government of American Samoa, or

(2) a bona fide contractor of the Government of American Samoa pursuant to the terms of a construction contract, on an invoice presented to the Government of American Samoa and approved by an appropriate official of the Government of American Samoa.

(c) DEBT REDUCTION; MAINTENANCE REPAIR.—Trust funds to be used for unbudgeted debt reduction or maintenance and repair made available under sections 3(a)(2) and 3(a)(4) shall be released by the trustee on submission by the Government of American Samoa of proof of payment from non-Federal sources for either debt reduction, maintenance, or repair, and proof acceptable to the trustee of an obligation due and owing for the appropriate category.

SEC. 7. AUDITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with fiscal year 1996, the Government of American Samoa must obtain, at its own expense, a comprehensive financial audit meeting the requirements of chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code, and subtitle A of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, and upon which an independent auditor expresses an opinion that the financial statements of the Government of American Samoa present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Government of American Samoa, and were prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The audit shall include the funds held in trust pursuant to the Act.

(b) SUBMISSION OF AUDIT REPORT TO UNITED STATES.—Reports of audits required in this section shall be transmitted by the Governor of American Samoa to the chairmen and ranking members of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, and the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the United States House of Representatives within 180 days of the end of each fiscal year

for which the United States provides funding under this Act.

(c) FAILURE TO OBTAIN AUDIT.—In the event the Government of American Samoa does not obtain the audit within the time required by this section, the trustee shall not disburse additional funds pursuant to a section 3(a)(3) for the operations of the Government of American Samoa until such time as a qualifying audit is received and the report of that audit is forwarded as required by this section. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, one emergency disbursement may be made per year under the provisions of section 6 of this Act, even if a qualifying audit report is not obtained.

SEC. 8. AUTHORITY OF UNITED STATES TO AUDIT.

The Comptroller General of the United States and the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior shall have the authority to conduct audits of all funds of all branches and semiautonomous authorities of the Government of American Samoa. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to restrict the authority of these or other Federal agencies to audit government funds as authorized by Federal law.

SEC. 9. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

The High Court of American Samoa is authorized to resolve disputes which arise under this Act pursuant to its rules of procedure.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY P.
MANGINELLI

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity as a member of Moose International to congratulate a man of great accomplishment and the fine charitable organization that he represents.

Anthony P. Manginelli, supreme governor of Moose International will be coming to my hometown of Clifton tomorrow night to welcome a new class of members into the fraternity. A resident of Syracuse, NY, Mr. Manginelli has been a member of the fraternity since 1946, and just last year attained our organization's highest rank, that of supreme governor. In this role, he has led our 1.2 million-member organization with pride and dignity, advancing the high goals of the Moose on an international level.

As a relative newcomer to the Moose myself, I can say that I am nothing but proud to be associated with my fellow members both in my local chapter, and in the much larger international organization. But Moose International is so much more than a medium through which outstanding men and women can socialize. It is a perfect way to get involved in challenges faced by our local towns and cities, and through its Mooseheart and Moosehaven communities, to make an impact on a much larger scale. Every day, Mooseheart and Moosehaven provide support for the neediest associated with our organization in a loving and nurturing way.

Congratulations to my newly inducted brothers in the Moose, and to Supreme Governor Anthony Manginelli. Please continue your fine work in spreading the compassionate message of Moose International around the country, and around the world.

IN MEMORY OF BILL BAILEY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a legendary figure of San Francisco's waterfront, William "Bill" Bailey, who passed away on Monday, February 27, 1995.

Bill Bailey was born in Jersey City, NJ, and brought up in Hoboken and the tough Hell's Kitchen section of Manhattan. Shipping out to sea at the age of 14, he joined the Industrial Workers of the World—the Wobblies—and began his career as a labor activist from the day forward.

Active in the maritime unions, Bill was a member of the generation of young radicals who transformed the labor movement of our country. He participated in the walkout on the waterfront which became San Francisco's famed general strike of 1934. In 1935, Bill and a group of seamen boarded a German liner tied up in New York Harbor, the *Bremen*, and tore its Nazi flag from the bow mast. Accounts from that incident recollect that a security force of nearly 300 were unable to stop Bill and his group.

In 1937, Bill went to Spain as a member of the Abraham Lincoln and George Washington battalions. Wounded several times, he participated in almost all the major engagements of the war.

In 1939, after returning to the United States, he resumed his leadership role in the maritime industry, and was elected vice president of the West Coast Maritime Firemen's Union. In the early 1950's, during the height of the McCarthy era, Bill was kicked out of the union under a screening program imposed by the U.S. Coast Guard. He then joined the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, rising to the vice presidency of San Francisco Local 10.

After retiring from the waterfront in 1975, Bill began a second career as an writer and actor, working in a major TV series on the Spanish civil war and appearing in several feature films and documentaries. He published his memoir, "The Kid from Hoboken," in 1993. But he never retired from his lifelong commitment to social and economic justice, continuing his activism until his dying day.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Bailey was part of the proud waterfront history and tradition of San Francisco. On Sunday, March 20, Bill was remembered at a memorial service convened by the waterfront unions which he loved. On behalf of the Congress, allow me to express our condolences to his son, Michael, and pay tribute to his work as a labor and civic leader for San Francisco.

REMEMBER OUR "COLD
WARRIORS"**HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago today, in Ludwigslust, East Germany, United

States Army Maj. Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr., 38, became a casualty of the cold war. Major Nicholson was shot, by a Soviet soldier, without warning while on a routine patrol in a clearly marked United States Army vehicle.

Since his death, the world has witnessed many changes: The Soviet Union collapsed; the Berlin Wall crumbled; and the United States, and its commitment to freedom and democracy, emerged victorious in the cold war. Today, thanks in large part to the dedication and commitment of the brave men and women of our armed services, America is less threatened and our children less fearful of the once ominous nuclear threat.

As we look back on our Nation's cold war years, we must never forget the cost of our Nation's current-day freedom and security, and the men and women like Major Nicholson who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of their Nation.

On this 10th anniversary of Mayor Nicholson's tragic death, let us remember that he was more than just a soldier—he was a husband, a father, a brother, and a son. So on behalf of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives, I extend our continuing sympathy and gratitude to Nick's family, especially his wife, Karen, and his daughter, Jenny. Today, we pledge to them, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "that from [our Nation's] honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion."

We will never forget. And we will continue to fight for freedom in tribute to Nick and our Nation's other fallen heroes.

FALSE PRAISE FOR ANOTHER
AUTHORITARIAN**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an article that recently appeared in the Albany Times Union regarding France's warm welcome for Fidel Castro. The Mitterrands, who decry our cruel and barbarous treatment of Fidel the liberator, would do well to read up on their history before embracing another petty dictator. How quickly we forget that the socialist's dream of equality for all is nothing more than the tyranny of few in the name of many.

FIDEL CASTRO, FRENCH HERO

The Issue: He is hailed by the Mitterrands, who denounce the U.S. embargo of the island.

Our Opinion: They show an appalling ignorance of history.

Among many politicians and intellectuals in France there has been a tradition of viewing communist systems in an exceedingly favorable manner—no matter how brutally those regimes were in fact behaving. Mainstream French intellectual enthusiasms might shift from Moscow to Beijing or Havana, depending on the fashion, but they always had a red tint.

Against this history the Mitterrands warm embrace of Fidel Castro this week begins to make a little sense. For the Socialist French president and his wife, Fidel and the Cuban revolution never represented a threat to civilization as much as its promise.

Mrs. Mitterrand especially was effusive in her praise of Fidel and his work, singling out as his greatest achievement the "equality" he had "brought to the people." It did not seem to bother the president's wife that he had realized that goal at the considerable cost of liberty and fraternity.

We concede that equality has to a considerable degree been achieved in Cuba. Save for a small ruling class, the people are nearly equal in their poverty, equal in their ignorance (notwithstanding near universal "literacy"), equal in their servitude, and equal in their fear.

Furthermore, we cannot but agree with Mrs. Mitterrand when she says that the Cuban government has accomplished "the summit of what socialism could do." That, of course, is the problem. Communism promises paradise but is only able to deliver the gulag.

The French thinker, the late Raymond Aron, hit the mark when he called Marxism the opiate of the intellectuals. It is clearly a heady drug for many of them, an hallucinogen that induces cerebral giddiness and grossly distorts the senses. A lifelong imbibor like Mrs. Mitterrand can look across the Atlantic and see the American embargo as "cruel" and Fidel Castro as "nothing like a dictator."

Thankfully, the communist menace is almost wholly a thing of the past. Once, apologists of Marxist dictators posed a real security threat. Today they might give start to a good belly laugh.

YOUTH ART MONTH

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, we will soon celebrate Youth Art Month, an opportunity for our Nation to recognize the special role art can play in enriching the lives of children.

Artistic expression is one of the things which distinguishes us as human beings. By offering children the opportunity to express feelings and thoughts through creative expression, we offer them the opportunity to reach their full potential. While all of us may not have the talent of a DaVinci or a VanGogh, we have potential to express and enrich ourselves through art. Children in particular can learn much from education in the arts. They can learn about themselves and about the world around them.

What President Kennedy said of poetry is true of the value of all forms of artistic expression, "poetry [is] the means of saving power from itself. When power leads man toward arrogance, poetry reminds him of his limitations. When power narrows the areas of a man's concern, poetry reminds him of the richness and diversity of his existence. When power corrupts, poetry cleanses. For art establishes the basic human truth which must serve as the touchstone of our judgment."

For these reasons, I commend Youth Art Month for the way it is enriching the lives of children today across America. I hope all Americans will take a little extra time next month to appreciate the contribution art makes to our national life.

A TRIPLE-A DIAMOND IN THE ROUGH

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, as the chaos of major league baseball's labor dispute continues to unfold, the spirit of baseball is alive and well in minor league baseball and the 1994 Pacific Coast league champion Albuquerque Dukes are ready for the new season.

Regardless of the outcome of the major league strike, the Albuquerque Dukes will continue to set the pace for well-managed professional baseball businesses in the country. The Dukes boast 8 straight years of 300,000-plus in attendance, a record average gate for 1994, a waiting list for advertisers, and competitive teams every season.

The Dukes' general manager and president Pat McKernan personifies the enthusiasm and devotion that prevails in the hearts of all baseball fans. By combining old-fashioned business sense and community support, Pat McKernan provides one of the most affordable family entertainment offerings in New Mexico.

I recommend to all my colleagues the following article about Mr. McKernan and the Dukes which appeared in the Albuquerque Business Times on March 6, 1995. I believe all Members will be encouraged to see that baseball and business can coexist for the good of the community and the sport.

ALB.'S BOOMING BASEBALL BIZ

(By Michael G. Murphy)

ALBUQUERQUE.—Considered a gem—if not the gem—of Triple-A diamonds in the rough, the Albuquerque Dukes are buffing the bleachers, lifting new light towers, and making ready for '95.

Sometimes hidden by its on-field sports success, the local slice of America's pastime ranks year after year as one of the most prolific and well-managed professional baseball businesses in the United States.

This year—strike or settlement in the majors—stands to be yet another winning season in terms of gate, advertising, and general bang for entertainment buck.

The Dukes' boast eight straight years of 300,000 plus in attendance, a record average gate for '94, a waiting list for advertisers, not to mention competitive teams every season.

Business and the support of the community has been wonderful, said President and General Manager Pat McKernan.

Economic impact is not a useful phrase for him ("They make those numbers up, don't they?") but reluctantly, has led the charge. He has been flanked by Ron Nelson, president of the Uptown Association, and Cathy Leyendecker, board member of the Mark Twain Neighborhood Association.

Leyendecker has a different view for future projects, but sided with Salazar and Nelson in a uniform front he will point to the parent organization of the minors—the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (NAPBL)—which does dabble in financial figures.

According to a recent NAPBL model, an average Triple-A club generates about \$13 million a year in everything from hotels, meals, travel, local goods and services, scouts, umpires, and salaries.

Now, that is a SWAG or Scientific Wild Ass Guess in NASA parlance, said Neil Thueson, an associate planner with the city of Albuquerque who also teaches a UNM market research class in sports administration.

"It had some validity because it is based on kind of a model, but it does not apply to any single city."

And that is one reason the city is embarking this year on its own SWAG that will measure the impact of the Dukes all by themselves, Thueson said.

There is one given: the Dukes provide one of the most affordable family entertainment offerings anywhere, and it doesn't happen accidentally.

"McKernan deliberately does keep the prices down so that it can appeal to the family. He really does understand what he is doing. He understands the difference between the types of pricing policies."

Thueson said he has tried over the years to explain McKernan's expertise and success to UNM athletics, and how it could benefit the university.

"We talked to them about overall profitability and tried to get them to understand . . . but they never would."

McKernan, the barrel-chested and bearded business and baseball guru prefers interesting conversation, which doesn't include talk of pricing policies, corporate management, or even how the Dukes will do this year ("I don't know," he says).

McKernan likes to ask your age, get an answer, then add, "Oh, you just look old." He also enjoys inquiring, "Your second marriage?" and how you managed to screw up such a promising job elsewhere to end up here.

But the Dukes' resident optimist, wearing a "what, me worry?" expression, did talk about how just about anything that could happen with the strike should benefit the organization, and all minor league ball for that matter.

If the strike continues without replacements, it's the only game in town.

If the strike continues with replacements, it's arguably going to be a better brand of the only game in town.

And if the strike is settled, any residual fan resentment at the major league level—live, on TV or radio—can only boost Dukes' attendance, and the listening and occasional viewing audience.

It is a win-win-win situation, McKernan said.

There is an "understanding" among baseball owners, major league players, and the minor league players to make sure minor leaguers don't endanger their future careers by getting in the middle of the strike, McKernan said.

Management has no intention of "twisting any arms" to try to get Triple A players to become replacements, he said.

"They understand the dilemma. And we understand the dilemma far more than the players' association."

If the strike continues, they will report to the Dukes, probably right before the first game, April 6.

There is one possible negative, and that has to do with the chance that Congress, in screwing around with baseball's federal anti-trust exemption, will accidentally repeal a portion that allows major league financial support for the minors.

Still, McKernan, whose photo should be right next to laid-back in your Webster's, has not been losing any sleep. As he said, it is not something he can do much about, so he is not going to worry about it.

His cluttered office includes the Optimists Creed on his door, a Far Side calendar on his desk, a fish tank, and a photocopied motto that the "floggings will continue until morale improves."

The Dukes enjoy phenomenal community support. Last year, when they announced a ticket price increase of \$1, local media published the story with variations on the

theme of "it's about time" and still one of the best entertainment values in town, a bemused McKernan said.

It was the first price hike in eight years.

In about four weeks, the minor league boys of summer will strut their stuff in what promises to be an excellent and perhaps record-setting year.

Oh yeah, and the bottom line looks good again for the successful business that is the Dukes.

"We do all right . . . we survive in spite of ourselves," McKernan said.

COMMENDING THE HEROIC ACTIONS OF SECRET SERVICE AGENTS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as ranking member of the House Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, I rise today to commend nine members of the U.S. Secret Service for their heroic efforts in helping rescue almost 2 dozen individuals from a burning building in Washington, DC.

Many Americans view the role of agents of the U.S. Secret Service as that of protecting the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet—which it is. However, on March 14, officers Thomas F. Owens, Jr., Gregory S. Cleckner, Paolo Palumbo, Phillip M. Bernal, George L. Sax, Kenneth J. Bouley, Kenneth B. Parsons, and Sergeants William S. Rick and Charles F. Kuzmovich of the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service, went beyond their assigned duties and helped to evacuate 21 residents from an engulfed building on 14th Street NW in Washington, DC.

The Secret Service officers on the scene, even prior to the arrival of the fire department, not only went door to door and helped residents leave the structure, but they also assisted a number of individuals who were trapped in windows and were afraid to leave the structure.

Mr. Speaker, the quick-thinking efforts by these nine Secret Service agents undoubtedly helped to save the lives of a number of individuals and I hope my colleagues join me in saluting their heroic efforts.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JUDGE NICHOLAS TSOUCALAS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Queens Borough Lodge No. 878 in honoring Judge Nicholas Tsoucalas, Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, for his service to his community, his County, and the Second Department.

A native of New York City, Judge Tsoucalas, began his education in the public elementary and secondary schools of New York City. He continued his higher education of Kent State University where he received a

B.S. degree in business administration in 1949. In 1951, he received an LL.B. from New York Law School where he also took graduate courses in immigrant law and federal practice and procedure.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Tsoucalas also has a distinguished military career. In 1944, Judge Tsoucalas entered the Navy where he served our country until 1946 as a radio operator on board APD and transport vessels in the European Theater of War as well as the Caribbean and North Atlantic. When the Korean conflict erupted 1951, he reentered the Navy and served on aircraft carrier, U.S.S. *Wasp*, until December 1952.

Mr. Speaker, following his service in the military, Judge Tsoucalas was admitted to the New York bar in April 1953. He specialized in immigration and admiralty law. Judge Tsoucalas has had a varied and distinguished legal career. Some of these positions include assistant U.S. attorney for Southern District of New York from 1955–59, appointed supervisor of the 1960 census for the 17th and 18th congressional districts in 1959, and finally, his appointment as Judge of the U.S. Court of International Trade by President Ronald Reagan on September 9, 1985.

In addition to his prestigious political and legal work, Judge Tsoucalas has been very active in his church and community. He is the former president of the board of directors of the Greek Orthodox Church of Evangelismos, and a member of the St. John's Theologos Society. Further, he was a member of the executive committee of the Republican Party of New York County. Judge Tsoucalas is married to Catherine Tsoucalas and has two lovely daughters, Stephanie (Mrs. Daniel Turriago) and Georgia (Mrs. Christopher Argyrople).

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in commending Judge Nicholas Tsoucalas, for his outstanding legal career and his commitment and dedication to his community, church and family.

TRIBUTE TO DIALECTIC AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note the 200th anniversary of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of the University of North Carolina. These organizations, founded by the university's earliest students, were established to promote useful knowledge and the cultivation of lasting friendships. From their ranks have come such great Americans as President James K. Polk, Senator Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., novelist Thomas Wolfe and the distinguished former Representative from North Carolina, David Price.

It has been said that the history of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies is the history of the university. They are the oldest student organizations of the Nation's oldest public university. The societies claim the creation of the UNC's newspaper, yearbook and magazine, and giving the university its famous colors, blue and white.

The vision of these organizations can be seen most clearly in their first transaction; the

purchase of books. These individual collections eventually resulted in the endowment of the university's library. The societies also began collecting portraits of their distinguished alumni and those representing their ideals. That collection is now the largest privately owned portrait collection in North Carolina.

It is entirely appropriate, Mr. Speaker, to pay tribute to these two societies whose innumerable contributions to the development of the University of North Carolina, cultivation of state and national leaders and steadfast commitment to noble objectives have guaranteed their honored place in North Carolina history.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Peace Lutheran Church in Steeleville, IL. On August 9, 1996, the church will celebrate its 100th anniversary.

I would like to congratulate the Peace Lutheran Church and its pastor, Rev. Dr. James R. Little, on this momentous occasion. The community of Steeleville has greatly benefited from their inspirational efforts.

The church has been diligent in its commitment to the work of the Lord, and the good news gospel. Peace Lutheran Church works for the good of the community by servicing its congregation as a member of the southern conference affiliated with the central Illinois senate of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I acknowledge Peace Lutheran Church on their 100th anniversary and for their selfless dedication to their community.

SALUTE TO RON MEEK

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a selfless public servant who—in addition to a long list of other accomplishments and commitments—has served for the past year as president of the Simi Valley Chamber of Commerce.

Ron Meek moved to Simi Valley 15 years ago and in that relatively brief period has established a record of community service to which lifelong residents should aspire.

The father of two young sons, Ron has always placed a major emphasis on children and has been a strong local advocate of the Boy Scouts of America, the Simi Valley Boys and Girls Club and has also served as a little league coach. His wife Jan is president of the Simi Valley Unified School District PTA and, together, they cook meals for the homeless each month.

As managing general partner of the Oakridge Athletic Club, Ron is also a local businessman who has successfully merged his professional life and his desire to make his city a better place to live.

He has donated health club equipment to the local schools, has supported the Simi Valley Education Foundation and, in his own right, has been a loyal chamber member.

As chamber president, Ron has compiled a long list of accomplishments that will endure far beyond his 1-year term.

He formulated a business retention and development division to ensure that the chamber was doing all it could to attract new businesses to Simi Valley and to retain existing ones. He introduced several new initiatives aimed at encouraging individual members to be more creative and to allow the chamber to capitalize on that creativity. He initiated a program to honor long-term members and—through his leadership—made the chamber more likely to attract new members.

Mr. Speaker, Ron Meek has established himself as someone who does more than pay lip service to his desire to help his friends and neighbors. In both his personal and professional life, Ron has proven that he is willing to do the hard, often thankless, work necessary to get results and to improve the quality of life for those around him.

I would like to thank him for his efforts on behalf of his community, congratulate him on a successful term as chamber president and wish him all the best in the future.

SSI REFORM

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, early this year, I introduced H.R. 791, legislation to eliminate supplemental security income [SSI] disability payments for drug addicts and alcoholics. This legislation currently has 48 cosponsors. I am pleased to note that this proposal has been incorporated into the Personal Responsibility Act—the Republican welfare reform plan.

Over the years many of my constituents have complained about the fact that drug addiction and alcoholism are considered disabilities under Federal law. This classification entitles these individuals to hundreds of dollars of disability payments each month. Until last year, they were even entitled to large lump sum payments. In essence, hard working taxpayers are required to subsidize addicts. We all have compassion for people with a substance abuse problem, but giving cash benefits to addicts is not the way to deal with the problem. This approach does far more harm than good, often providing the very resources for addicts to continue their abuse and avoid treatment.

A General Accounting Office study found that between 1988 and 1994 the number of drug addicts and alcoholics receiving SSI disability payments rose almost 700 percent from 12,694 to 100,771. GAO expects a continued increase to over 200,000 by 1997 if nothing is done. This would be grossly unfair for the hard working Americans who pay the bills.

Under the Personal Responsibility Act, drug addicts and alcoholics lose SSI payments and Medicaid. The total savings to taxpayers is \$1.7 billion over 5 years—\$400 million of this is used to fund additional drug treatment and

research. I am proud to support this reform. It is fair to taxpayers, and requires substance abusers to face up to their problems and get real help.

HONORING ANDREW BLACKBURN

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a soldier, patriot, philanthropist, and loving family man.

Andrew Blackburn was a good friend of mine, and a good friend to many in the community of Appleton, WI. His courageous spirit and generosity was known throughout the Fox Valley where he had a reputation as someone who could be counted on to get things done, whether it was as a designer at a paper company or as a volunteer for the Salvation Army.

With his passing, we mourn the loss of a man who made a difference wherever he went. He dedicated so much time and energy to his fellow man and was fully committed as a husband and father to his wonderful family.

Accomplishment came easy to Andrew Blackburn. He was blessed with boundless energy and possessed a limitless ability for helping others. Andy was known for his singular wit and his capacity for joy and laughter, which stemmed from a satisfying life of hard work and fulfilling activities.

Andy was born in 1913, far from the northwoods of Wisconsin, in Brooklyn, NY. He graduated from Polytech High School and received a degree from Brooklyn and Pratt Institute where he majored in chemistry.

While Andy will always be remembered as an active volunteer in his community, he also built an impressive career. Upon graduation, he worked for Nyanza Color and Chemical Co. as a colorist and managed the dye house for the Allen A. Co. in Bennington, VT. He worked for Western Felt Works in Chicago before moving to Appleton in 1955. In Appleton, Andy set up the quality control lab at Appleton Mills where he received a patent before his retirement as chief designer of papermaker felts.

Andy understood the value of sacrifice and commitment to others long before moving to Appleton. During World War II, Andy was in the Chemical Warfare Service stationed in England. He also served during the Battle of the Bulge and was commander of a prisoner of war camp in Liege, Belgium. After 24 years of service, Andy retired as a lieutenant colonel.

Some of Andy's greatest contributions, however, occurred during peacetime. He served as head usher at the First United Methodist Church for 17 years and was a member of the men's bowling league and Methodist Men. His Masonic affiliations also included 50 years as a member of Mount Anthony Lodge in Bennington, VT. Andy's Wisconsin affiliations included membership in Lodge 349 of Appleton; the Tripoli Shrine of Milwaukee and the Scottish Rite as a 32d degree Mason in Green Bay.

Andy's service to his community was as varied as it was enthusiastic. Among his civic duties were service on the youth board of the YMCA and as an executive for the United Way. He was also president of the Morgan School PTA and served on the citywide PTA

council. The Kiwanis Club of Appleton also claimed his service for 35 years. He was lieutenant governor of his Kiwanis division from which he earned a Meritorious Service award in February 1995. Andy's service to the Salvation Army included 11 years on the board of directors. After bypass surgery in 1983, he became an ardent supporter of the Appleton Heart Club. He was also a member of the Bell Friends of Wisconsin and the American Bell Association. Andy's work in the Republican Party earned him the 1994 Outagamie County Republican of the Year Award, an honor shared with his wife, Lois.

Our prayers today are with Lois; his son and daughter-in-law Richard and Jill Blackburn; granddaughter Jennifer and daughter Christine Blackburn.

We will remember Andrew Blackburn for his generous and industrious spirit. America needs more people like Andy, who found it so easy to put the needs of others before his own.

In his passing, Andrew Blackburn leaves a legacy of accomplishment through giving, working and striving to help other people.

I would ask the members of this body and the American people to look at the life of Andrew Blackburn and realize the extent to which one person can make a difference in their surroundings. If we can work today with the same energy and commitment that Andrew Blackburn did, we can truly build a brighter future for our communities, the American people and those who will come after us.

GOP WELFARE REFORM PLAN SPENDS MORE ON SCHOOL LUNCHES

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on March 12, 1995.

Rush Limbaugh urged his listeners to complain to news organizations that have carried misstatements about a House GOP plan to convert the school lunch program into block grants. Many listeners, it is reported, followed his advice.

Their concerns are grounded in fact. As recent World-Herald editorials have noted, a good many people, including some writers and commentators, accept the falsehood that food would be taken away from poor kids if the Republicans had their way. In reality, the GOP plan would spend more, not less, on school lunches although spending would grow at a slower rate in the next few years.

The charge that poor kids would go hungry is only one of the ridiculous misrepresentations that have circulated about the proposal. Another misrepresentation has been addressed by Robert W. Goldberg, a researcher at Brandeis University.

School lunches aren't just for poor kids, he noted. School lunches have become a middle-class entitlement with most of the growth in recent years coming in wealthier school districts. The stupidity of subsidizing meals for non-needy kids was noted by President Jimmy Carter in 1980. But his attempt to preserve the benefits for low-income children while making others pay more of their own way failed to attract congressional support.

Little by little, the truth comes out. It should help the public evaluate the plan fair-

ly to know that a previous liberal Democrat in the White House had concerns about school lunches that are similar to those now being voiced by House Republicans.

Jimmy Carter was right. Providing nutrition for needy children is one thing. But a government that is spending itself into bankruptcy can't afford to feed the rich and near-rich.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE WILLIAM E. STECKLER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, at the time of his death, Federal District Judge William E. Steckler was one of only six living Federal jurists appointed by President Harry Truman. As the following editorial from the Indianapolis News says, he served and endured a very long period on the Federal bench.

He will be missed.

[From the Indianapolis News, Mar. 10, 1995]

WILLIAM E. STECKLER

Many years ago a woman brought her young child along when she had some business in the courtroom of Federal Judge William E. Steckler.

After walking up the marble spiral staircase in the Federal Courthouse Building, they passed through an elaborate iron gate and then entered the towering courtroom with its beautiful stained glass windows, sculpted gold-leaf ceiling, velvet curtains, walnut pews and fresco wall murals. Upon entering this architectural splendor, the youngster tugged at his mother's hand, pulled her down to him and whispered nervously in her ear, "Are we here to see God?"

Steckler, who presided in that elaborate courtroom since being named a federal judge for the Southern District of Indiana in 1950, would chuckle when he told that story.

He appreciated the inherent humor of the tale and also was aware that he was very much a fallible human being striving to serve the ends of justice.

This week Steckler passed away.

At the time of his appointment nearly 45 years ago, Steckler was only the second person to serve as a federal judge in Indiana's Southern District.

Initially, he traveled throughout the southern two-thirds of Indiana by himself, trying cases in the far reaches of the district—New Albany, Evansville and Terre Haute.

During his nearly half century on the bench, Steckler tried cases involving the constitutionality of Unigov, legislative reapportionment, convicted Speedway bomber Brett Kimberlin, the legislative influence peddling case of former Senate President Pro Tem Martin K. Edwards, a patent case involving procaine penicillin, a case involving the Indianapolis Public Schools that set a legal precedent involving student newspapers and an antitrust case involving motion picture producers.

Steckler has been credited with instituting the pretrial conference as required practice in federal court, originating the practice of submitting written instructions to juries and developing a checklist of procedures for the trial of protracted cases, which became a national model.

He also taught courses to federal judges throughout the nation on judicial etiquette and decorum.

In 1982, Steckler stepped down as chief judge of this district, at the time having served the longest tenure of any active chief judge in the nation.

He remained on the bench initially as a federal judge and then as a judge of senior status.

Over the years, many lawyers and litigants undoubtedly took issue with Steckler's rulings. But most felt that he had granted them their day in court, had taken great pains to ensure that the judicial process worked and had agonized long and hard over the decision he had rendered.

Steckler had a full realization of the role of courts in society.

It is a legacy that he nourished and passed on to others in this district.

He will be greatly missed and long remembered.

CLINTON'S FOREIGN POLICY: SENDING THE WRONG MESSAGES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I urge you to take note of an article which appeared in the Albany Times Union on March 23. It is not hard to understand why Russia is not taking our concerns seriously about Chechnya and nuclear proliferation when the Clinton administration publicly threatens and criticizes Russia for its actions, yet continues to act as if it is business as usual by celebrating the 50th anniversary of V-E Day in Moscow. Based on these empty threats it is no surprise that the Russians intensified their military operations in Chechnya following the President's decision to travel to Russia.

The article follows:

AN UNTIMELY TRIP TO MOSCOW

The issue: President Clinton intends to visit Boris Yeltsin despite criticism.

Our opinion: He cannot escape the need to face up to Chechnya.

The Clinton administration continues to bet its chips on President Boris Yeltsin's regime in Russia, despite cautions from many sides that doing so is backing a horse fading in mid-race.

In agreeing to attend the Moscow celebrations on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe, President Clinton overrode earlier objections, raised within the administration as well as by political opponents, to such a trip. The savage campaign by President Yeltsin to crush secessionists Chechnya was reason enough for the American president to abstain from a summit meeting.

Furthermore, the incompetent performance of the Russian army forced Mr. Yeltsin to further distance himself from the modernizing forces in Russia, which oppose the Chechnya war, and become more beholden to nationalist and Communist elements, who are for it.

The loser is the momentum to democratic reform. The United States' principal reason for strongly backing Mr. Yeltsin through several major crises was that he was the best instrument for developing democracy in Russia.

To entice Mr. Clinton to come to Moscow, Mr. Yeltsin made a couple of gestures. He permitted international rights monitors into Chechnya, and he agreed to downplay the military aspects of the May 9 observance in Moscow.

Furthermore, the Clinton administration did not wish to be indifferent to Moscow's argument that the Soviet people paid a fearful price—some 20 million dead—to help bring about the defeat of Nazi Germany.

Those actions and arguments notwithstanding, Senate Republicans Jesse Helms and Mitch McConnell outspokenly oppose Mr. Clinton's journey to Moscow. They have a point.

Specifically on Chechnya, the U.S. should have extracted more concessions from President Yeltsin, providing for ways to bring the civil war to an end. That would serve Boris Yeltsin most of all, and buttress those in Russia laboring for a more democratic society.

Having decided to go, Mr. Clinton is obliged to try to accomplish face to face what lower level diplomacy could not.

IMPACT OF RESCISSIONS ON ELDERLY

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, we have heard time and time again that the opposition is determined to provide less Government and lower taxes, but for who?

Well, now we have the answer. The cuts before us clearly show that the intention is to provide less help to those who most need it, and lower taxes for those who have the most.

For those who fear the onset of winter, and the long and cold nights that it brings, these cuts will force a choice between heating and eating. My State of Rhode Island was supposed to receive \$8.8 million in energy assistance next winter. No more.

This bill turns its back on the 26,000 households, more than 59,000 individuals in Rhode Island, who rely on the little bit of help they get for energy assistance.

When the average heating bill in Providence is \$1,200 a winter, a grant of \$414 can make a world of difference.

To quote a couple from my State, writing about the assistance they received:

Thank you so very much from our hearts to yours. By your compassion we're touched. May God bless you * * * Not one day did we live cold * * *

Sixty percent of the households in Rhode Island who receive energy assistance are either elderly, on fixed incomes, or working poor. Most have household incomes between \$6,000 and \$8,000. A capital gains tax cut will provide little comfort to these people in the dead of winter next year.

This cut is indefensible, and I suspect that is why the majority would not even allow an amendment restoring this money to make it to the floor.

They will be able to avoid the pain of a vote today, but our seniors will be forced to feel the pain of their cuts tomorrow.

The cuts to housing again hit at those most in need. Forty percent of the housing cuts will strike senior citizens, threatening the very viability and quality of their housing by slashing operating subsidies and modernization funds—maintenance, necessary improvements, and security will be cut back.

In Pawtucket, RI, the cut in modernization funds could mean that a planned central security station will have to be eliminated. What

protection will the seniors living in Burns Manor derive from the big business loopholes in the tax package?

Is this the right way to begin cutting the budget? I do not think so.

When it comes to cutting the budget, let us start with the programs that are the weakest and not the programs for the weakest.

CELEBRATING TUFTONIA'S WEEK

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this spring marks the 11th consecutive year in which alumni from Tufts University will celebrate their special relationship with their alma mater by participating in Tuftonia's Week and Tuftonia's Day activities.

This holiday for the 85,000-plus alumni of Tufts derives its name from the title of a venerable Tufts football fight song written by E.W. Hayes who graduated from the university in 1916.

The theme of this year's celebration is Tuftserve which focuses on Tufts alumni who volunteer in their community. These alumni enhance the quality of life in their communities. They help make our shared community a better place for all to thrive in.

Tuftonia's Week is recognized wherever Tufts has a campus. In addition to a formal proclamation ceremony on campus hosted by the president of Tufts, local observances through the years have ranged from small gatherings in restaurants or clubs to champagne receptions in museums, art galleries, and private homes.

Tufts graduates are a proud people who enjoy gathering to think Tufts, thank Tufts, and toast Tufts. This year, alumni will be honoring fellow graduates who also serve in the name of Tufts.

As Tufts University alumni celebrate Tuftonia's Week this year, I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the university and the alumni a successful celebration.

MARYLAND'S MED-EVAC PROGRAM CELEBRATES FIRST 25 YEARS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago this week, the Maryland State Police made its first medical evacuation flight, transporting a patient to the University of Maryland's hospital in Baltimore. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the Maryland State Police and the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services System for their outstanding achievements since 1970. That year, a total of 197 medical transport flights were made with an 88 percent survival rate. Today, I want to recognize this maiden flight by Cpl. Gary Moore and Trooper First Class Paul Benson which started one of the Nation's first airborne medical evacuation programs. Maryland's Med-Evac program, operated by the Maryland State Police,

has since established itself as a leader worldwide in performing this mission.

I want to share with my colleagues why Maryland's Med-Evac program has become the envy of other units throughout the world with the same mission. Since that maiden flight in March 1970, this unit has transported over 62,000 patients, delivering them to a hospital system that includes the University of Maryland Hospital at Baltimore, where Dr. R. Adams Cowley pioneered his principle of the Golden Hour, the critical time following trauma when a patient's life is most vulnerable. Maryland's Med-Evac program is unique because it uses a multimission approach carried out by the Maryland State Police Aviation Division. This unit provides law enforcement, search and rescue, and medical evacuation, providing a high quality service for the least cost.

Working with other local officials, I was pleased that former Gov. William D. Schafer agreed to upgrade the State's helicopter fleet to provide state of the art helicopters at each of the 8 bases throughout Maryland. In October 1994, a new American Eurocopter Dauphine began operating from its base in St. Mary's County for the southern Maryland area, making Maryland the only State that provides 24 hour per day Med-Evac coverage for its citizens, with the ability to fly in most weather conditions. This service has become an intricate, high-technology link in the statewide emergency medical services system, utilizing a sophisticated communications system to incorporate a systematic approach to interface with all licensed medical care institutions in an effort to match the needs of the patient with the most appropriate treatment center.

The significant achievements of the aviation division have not come without sacrifice. Six pilots have been killed while performing three separate missions. Following each tragedy, actions have been taken to upgrade the equipment and training needed to conduct this important mission.

Today, Major Johnny Hughes is the commander of the 144-person unit which operates 11 helicopters from the 8 sites throughout Maryland. All Maryland State Police flight paramedics are nationally registered EMT-paramedics, possessing emergency and critical care skills with the ability to function as complete pre-hospital practitioners.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the accomplishments of the Maryland State Police Aviation Division and the excellent continuous service they provide, along with the emergency medical services community in our great State. I ask that my colleagues join with me to commend them for this extraordinary record of service to the people of Maryland for the past 25 years.

TRIBUTE TO THE IHM SISTERS:
SERVANTS OF THE IMMACULATE
HEART OF MARY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this coming Sunday, March 26, 1995, the IHM Sisters in my home State of Michigan, are celebrating their 150th anniversary.

The Sisters, servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary were founded in 1845. One of

the founders was Theresa Maxis, a member of the Oblate Sisters of Providence. She was an educated and deeply spiritual woman. Another founder was a young Redemptorist priest named Louis Florence Gillet. He was a missionary experiencing difficulty in recruiting religious women to educate young girls. Along with Oblate Charlotte Schaaf and Theresa Renaud, a young woman from Fr. Gillet's Mission, they formed the new religious institute.

Maxis was the daughter of a Haitian woman and a British Army officer. As a woman of color, she was subject to the racism that pervaded civic and ecclesial society. Discrimination against people of color and women was the norm. In many ways, the founders of the IHM's were visionaries who were ahead of their time. Together, they began an on-going mission of educating and advocating for spiritual and psychological development—and, social justice.

As a former seminarian, I feel a close affinity with the Sisters and their commitment to develop an understanding of the structural causes of injustice. This is not merely an academic exercise, but an attempt to alleviate oppression and provide the tools to critique and transform its causes.

The IHM's pursuit of this endeavor lead to the founding of Marygrove College in 1910. Moved from Monroe to Detroit in 1927, the Sisters of IHM continue to respond to the religious, intellectual, moral, and social well-being of men and women in our rapidly changing society.

The devotion the IHM Sisters have displayed to their faith and the community is an inspiration. Although they are a congregation of women in the Roman Catholic tradition, people of all faiths and denominations around the world have benefited from their work. Their social and spiritual contributions are many and they deserve our gratitude for their compassion and leadership.

As the Catholic community prepares for an afternoon of celebration and song, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking the Sisters for their many contributions. May the next 150 years be a continued fruitful ministry.

A SALUTE TO AMERICAN LEGION
MICHIGAN COMMANDER WILLIAM
F. MILLER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, we all owe a great debt to the many veterans of America's Armed Forces. Many of them have sacrificed greatly to protect our freedoms and to help make our Nation the greatest in the world. I know that our veterans who respect and revere true leadership also feel that a debt is owed to those individuals who lead our veterans' organizations, helping to gain public recognition of the contribution of veterans and the needs of many of their legion.

This weekend American Legion Post 18 is honoring William F. Miller, the Commander of the Department of Michigan of the American Legion for his years of service to his Legion, and to our Nation. Commander Miller will be completing his term as State Commander this July and is being recognized for his devotion

to his beliefs. A Korean war veteran from Bay City Post 18, State Commander Miller has served the American Legion in many capacities, including both Commander of Post 18 and 10th District Commander. He also set new records for membership as the Department Membership Director, and then served as Department 4th Zone Vice Commander and as Chairman of the Vice Commanders.

Commander Miller's presence is well known throughout the Bay area and the State of Michigan. Having served as President of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Board for the Bay County Convention and Visitors Bureau, and as Director of the Bay County Growth Alliance, he has done all that he can to help promote his own community. He has done all of this while being a self-employed electrical contractor for more than 21 years.

Perhaps one of the greatest achievements is having been able to do all of these things with the strong support of his wife, Darlene, because we all appreciate that the demands for time often force us to make choices that ask others to make a sacrifice. Darlene has been a source of essential support having served herself as Past President of Unit 18 and the Auxiliary's 10th District.

It has been my great pleasure and honor as a Member of Congress to work closely with a number of veterans who have served their Nation well. In some cases the attention and assistance of Members of Congress is needed, but in more cases the representation of effective veterans' organizations like the American Legion and leaders like Commander William Miller is essential. I invite all of our colleagues in thanking Commander Miller for his services to our Nation and to the Legion, and wishing him the very best with the many new activities in which he is sure to excel.

TRIBUTE TO COL. NORME FROST

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a remarkable individual, Col. Norme Frost, of Tryon, NC. Earlier this year, Colonel Frost turned 99 years of age, and his local newspaper, the Tryon Daily Bulletin, briefly recounted a few of Norme's many contributions to our Nation. Norme is especially renowned in the field of aviation, where he was an early pioneer, and flier in both world wars.

Mr. Speaker, Norme has an equally outstanding wife, the former Betty Doubleday. Betty is related to Abner Doubleday, who is credited with inventing our national pastime, baseball. Betty met Norme overseas as a Red Cross executive during World War II. Today, Betty continues her charitable efforts by assisting many of the local charities in Tryon. Betty is also Tryon's unofficial town historian. I am sure that Norme owes much of his success to his lovely wife.

Mr. Speaker, Norme was not only a witness to history, he was also an active participant in making the history that has preserved and enriched our Nation. I congratulate Norme for his

many accomplishments, and commend the following article to my colleagues' attention:

[From the Tryon Daily Bulletin, Jan. 25, 1995]

COL. NORME FROST: STILL FLYING HIGH AT 99
(By Bob Witty)

Today is the 99th birthday of Norme Frost, a legend in his time.

Born in another century, Jan. 25, 1896, to be exact, he has left a fascinating trail behind as he made his way from Central Lake, Michigan, to his beloved bower on Wilderness Drive.

He came out of an era when everyone started to work and contribute at an early age, out of a family where hard work was the watchword. To make ends meet in their cash-poor, small village environment, his mother "took in" washing, taught school, hung wallpaper and worked the family farm. His father was a musician, carpenter, master craftsman and inventor. It wasn't until one of his inventions, a different and progressive design for a motor boat, succeeded that things looked up for the Frosts.

Norme was the quintessential "American boy." Handy with his father's tools, always obsessed with gadgets, engines and wood-working, he tried his hand at everything that Michigan in the early 1900s afforded.

His jobs included hardware store clerk, farm hand and fishing guide, running a machine in the local factory, an attendant at the Insane Asylum at Traverse City, bellhop at a hotel, and as a conductor on the Saginaw Interurban Railway.

World War I interrupted his career as a jack-of-all-trades and he buckled down as a jack private, toting a rifle and preparing to make the world safe for Democracy. That adventure was short circuited when the war ended in 1918, whereupon he returned to Michigan.

His life took a new turn when he paid an itinerant barn-stormer to take him for his first flight in a patched up "Jenny" left over from the war. That was it!

As soon as possible, he enlisted as a Flying Cadet, pawned his saxophone and arrived at Brooks Field, San Antonio, with three dollars in his pocket, prepared for flight training. A 50-year odyssey in the AirCorps/Air Force had begun.

The rickety wood and fabric flying machines of the day were mostly leftover war-planes. But it was a wondrous time for a fledgling flyer. Norme remembers with fondness his favorite: "The SE-5 was a Sopwith pursuit plane that the RAF made famous in combat. It was light as a feather on the controls and could turn on a dime. My alltime favorite."

After graduation from famed Kelly Field, he was assigned to a tactical unit, and was the 733rd officer to be rated "pilot" by the Army. His serial "733" was one number behind Hoyt Vandenberg, who was later to be Chief of Staff, USAF.

Those were the wild and woolly days of flying. Generations of pilots still thrill and marvel at Norme and his cohorts performing at air races; tiny pursuit planes dancing their mad pas de deux around the pylons on a tight course, sometimes as little as 25 feet off the ground in a vertical bank! Daring young men indeed.

In World War II, as a Colonel, he served in General Doolittle's 15th Air Force as a Deputy Wing Commander. He took part in the first B-17 strike on the sub-pens and shipping at Naples, using the smoldering Mount Vesuvius as an initial point for the run-in to target.

But all the fun came to an end, and after his 1951 retirement parade at Hickam Airfield in Hawaii, he brought "what's 'er name" back here to their Wilderness Drive woodland and built her a house—with his own

hands. There today, with bird-song at dawn and the cacophony of trilling tree-frogs at dusk, he lends his talents and energies to local activities, much as she devoted them to his flying career. He has performed so many feats of magic in lighting, photography, audio and construction for the Tryon Little Theater, The Fine Arts Center and other groups, that there is no room here to list them.

Let the words of the late Lou Perrottet as published in the Tryon Litter Theater Bulletin in 1978, speak for "Frostian" skills. "Colonel Norme Frost continues to leave his footprints on the cultural creations of this community. Not the least of accomplishments is his ability to merge technical disciplines with moments of sheer emotion and feeling."

Norme justified this accolade with his renowned production of "The Drama of Nature," and "A Place on Earth," his slide shows with music and narration.

And now, this man who saw both the automobile and airplane bow onto the world stage, has landed with both feet into the Computer Age. It would not surprise any of us if he were to become a full-fledged member of the "Fiber-Optic" journey into the future.

The 28 World War II military pilots now living in this area (the Helmet and Goggles and Scarf crowd) salute their compatriot, Colonel Norme Frost, pioneer aviator, naturalist, and gentle man. The poem which follows has become the most famous anthem to airmen ever written. It has, of course been quoted again and again, most notably by President Reagan when he addressed America at the time of the Challenger disaster. It was written by 19 year old RCAF pilot John Magee in England in 1941; he died in his Spitfire only a few weeks later:

HIGH FLIGHT

Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of Earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward I've climbed and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence Hov'ring there,
I've chased the shouting wind along, and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air.
Up, up the long, delirious burning blue
I've topped the windswept heights with easy grace.
Where never lark or even eagle flew—
And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand and touched the face of God.

Happy Birthday Norme. Dominus Vobiscum.

HONORING THE NORTH MIAMI FOUNDATION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS' SERVICES, INC.

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, April 26, 1995, the North Miami Foundation for Senior Citizens' Services, Inc. will be recognizing the volunteers who have provided assistance to the area's elderly for 21 years.

In 1994, these volunteers donated 25,499 hours of chore services; 43,370 hours of com-

panionship visits; and 60,789 telephone reassurance calls. In addition, 9,931 hours of special projects were completed in conjunction with local organizations and schools. Truly demonstrative of community partnership, these volunteer hours are equivalent to 42 full-time paid positions.

As the entire Nation recognizes National Volunteer Week from April 23–29, I am sure that my colleagues will join me in thanking the North Miami Foundation and its volunteers. Theirs is an exemplary crusade that is of tremendous value to our community.

RULE REGARDING THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, A couple of days ago I voted against the rule on welfare reform. The rule before us will preclude any debate on the effect of drastically altering our current welfare system on some of this country's neediest and most underserved individuals, its 1.2 million native Americans.

So much for bipartisanship. Recognizing the special government to government relationship that the U.S. Government has with the country's 533 federally recognized tribes, individuals from both sides of the aisle attempted to craft an amendment that would respect this special relationship and the tribes' treaty rights by providing native Americans direct access to the block-granting process. This rule precludes debate on the merits of this amendment.

This action signals a sad departure from the national trend toward native American self-determination and independence which was initially recognized by a Republican President, Richard Nixon. In his special message to Congress on July 8, 1970, then President Nixon articulated the right of Indian tribes to take over control or operation of federally funded and administered programs. Adoption of this rule throws self-determination out the door and signals a return to the failed paternalistic policies which have ill-served America's Indian peoples.

This rule silences the voice of the first Americans, native peoples.

THE INSURANCE STATE'S AND CONSUMERS' RIGHTS CLARIFICATION AND FAIR COMPETITION ACT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with the distinguished chairman of the Commerce Committee as an original cosponsor of the Insurance State's and Consumers' Rights Clarification and Fair Competition Act. This is important consumer protection and competitiveness legislation that deserves strong bipartisan support.

This legislation requires that anyone who sells, underwrites, or solicits the purchase of

insurance will have to comply with all applicable State insurance regulatory requirements. This will ensure a level competitive playing field and consistent consumer protection.

On September 22, 1994, Congresswoman COLLINS of Michigan, joined me in introducing a substantially similar bill, H.R. 5075, the Insurance Sales and Underwriting Consumer Protection Act of 1994. I commend the gentleman from Virginia for expanding upon those efforts.

While some of you may wonder at the necessity of having a Federal law saying that people in the insurance business must comply with State insurance laws, I assure my colleagues that it is very necessary indeed. The hearing record in past Congresses in the Energy and Commerce Committee's Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee and its Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness Subcommittee, as well as recent actions by the Comptroller of the Currency and the courts, demonstrate the urgent need for this bill.

First, during our oversight hearings on the problems faced by financial services providers as a result of savings and loan failures, we discovered that a number of failed savings and loans had sold insurance products to their customers, and that they had done so without disclosing to these customers that the insurance products were not insured by the Federal Government. When the savings and loans failed—and the insurance company that had underwritten many of these policies also failed—customers were stunned to discover that the FDIC did not cover their insurance. As a result, they suffered both significant emotional and financial losses.

A second example can be found in the aftermath of the Los Angeles riots following the Rodney King trial. Many of the small business people devastated by the riots filed claims with their insurance companies, only to find out that these companies had violated California law by selling insurance in California without authorization. Many of these companies would not, or could not, pay these valid claims. Many of these businesses were forced to close and others suffered extreme financial difficulties because the insurance they purchased was no insurance at all.

Finally, there is the so-called retirement CD. This is a product, originally offered by the Blackfeet National Bank, that is designed to obtain FDIC insurance protection for an annuity, that is, insurance, product. The promoters of this product have described it as free from taxes on inside buildup, as is true of life insurance; as insured by the FDIC; and as free from all State insurance regulation, whether these regulations apply to underwriting financial requirements to protect the safety and soundness of the bank or to consumer protection requirements. In May 1994, the Comptroller of the Currency approved this product for bank sales subject to certain conditions, in apparent agreement with the proposition that Federal banking laws preempt State insurance laws, and that banks may provide insurance. Not only is it absolutely clear that Congress has never preempted State insurance laws as to banks providing insurance, it is also a clear misreading of the laws Congress has passed. The National Bank Act has been interpreted to prohibit national banks from engaging in the business of insurance. In addition, the Glass-

Steagall Act prohibits banks from engaging in commerce.

In 1990, the Comptroller ruled that national banks could sell annuities. The Comptroller further concluded that annuities should be classified as investments, rather than as insurance. The Comptroller's ruling was challenged in Federal court by Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co., a unit of Houston-based American General. In January of this year, the Supreme Court ruled that national banks may sell annuities. Last month, a Federal judge in New Mexico ruled that the State insurance commissioner could not prevent First National Bank of Santa Fe from selling the retirement CD.

The impact of these decisions on consumers is troublesome and significant as pointed out by Jane Bryant Quinn this past Sunday, "Think Twice About New Retirement CDs." Washington Post, Sunday, March 12, 1995, at H2:

The rates are lower than you would get on the open market. That's the price you pay for the tax deferral and the deposit insurance. But the banks can't pay you less than 3 percent. You face serious penalties for early withdrawal except in the case of death, disability or, at the Santa Fe bank, lengthy hospitalization.

At maturity, you must turn at least one-third of your savings into a lifetime income from the same bank—so you shouldn't buy this CD unless you intend to keep it. You can't even switch banks without creating tax obligations on the money.

Bottom line: There's no escape from a retirement CD except at considerable cost. With an insurance company annuity, you can switch to a new insurer, tax free, if the new one pays a better rate. But with a bank, you're stuck. The banks know you're trapped, which may tempt them to pay low yields every time you renew your CD.

Even now, the bank's return is poor. Given a \$51,000 accumulation, for a 65-year-old woman, the retirement CD would pay \$229 to \$279 a month for life at the banks now offering the product. By contrast, the top 10 insurance company annuities are paying an average of \$386, according to Annuity Shopper magazine in Englishtown, N.J. That's a lot of money to give up for deposit insurance. I think the banks should try again.

It is no secret that the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee has had many hearings on the inadequacy of the current State insurance regulatory system, and that I believe that there should be Federal regulation of this interstate and international industry. I still hold that belief. However, the State insurance regulatory system is all that currently exists to protect insurance consumers and to ensure the financial stability and safe operation of insurance providers. It is imperative, for the protection of consumers, and to ensure the financial soundness of insurance products, that, at the very least, existing State insurance standards and protections are met by everyone selling or underwriting insurance, whether they are a bank, foreign company, or insurance company.

The bill I am cosponsoring today, does not impose any new substantive requirements on anyone who provides insurance. It simply says that if you provide insurance in interstate commerce, regardless of who you are, you must comply with the insurance sales, licensing, and financial requirements of the State in which you are providing the insurance.

I urge my colleagues to support this sensible and fair legislation when it comes to the House floor.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4) to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending, and reduce welfare dependence:

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, throughout the debate on welfare reform, I have stated that real welfare reform must meet three important tests: Does the proposed plan promote work? Does it provide States with adequate resources? Does it protect children? Although the bill offered by Representative DEAL as a Democratic substitute is not perfect, I believe that it meets these three tests.

Individual responsibility is at the heart of this bill. On the first day an individual applies for welfare benefits, that individual will be required to sign a comprehensive individualized responsibility plan detailing what the individual is expected to do to find a job and what the State is expected to do to assist them in achieving this goal. If an individual refuses to sign such a plan, that individual will not be eligible for AFDC benefits. In contrast, the Republican bill does not require that an individual actively look for a job for 2 years. In fact, the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] has stated in its analysis of the Republican bill that all 50 States will fail to meet the job requirements of the bill.

In addition, whereas the Republican bill simply requires States to move a growing percentage of their welfare caseload off of the welfare rolls, the Democratic bill requires States to move a growing percentage of their welfare caseload off of the welfare rolls and into jobs.

The substitute also removes traditional barriers to employment by recognizing the reality of our changing work force. If welfare reform is successful and truly about work, the demand for child care will increase as individuals move from welfare to work. The substitute guarantees that child care assistance will be provided to any parent on AFDC who needs child care assistance to accept and keep a job or participate in a work program. In recognition of this accepted increase in demand, the substitute increases child care assistance for the working poor by \$424 million over 5 years above current projections. Under our current system, States are often forced to choose between providing child care assistance to individuals on welfare and the working poor.

The Deal bill recognizes that real welfare reform is not cheap, and it provides States with the resources needed to move recipients from welfare to work. The bill provides \$9 billion to assist States in establishing programs to move people into the work force.

The Democratic substitute also maintains the current structure of successful child nutrition programs. In contrast, the Contract With

America proposal would have consolidated dozens of programs into block grants and handed over responsibility, without the necessary resources, to the states. As one of my colleagues recently stated, "their bill is about who gets the problem, not how to fix the problem".

The Deal bill does not make children suffer for the shortcomings, real or imagined, of their parents. The bill does not require that States deny benefits to teen mothers or their children, but the bill does require, however, that teen mothers live with a responsible adult and that the teen mother stay in school.

The Deal bill also retains the guarantee that abused and neglected children will receive foster care and adoption assistance.

There has been a lot of talk about the abuses in the Supplemental Security Income Program [SSI]. The Deal bill attempts to get at the abuses in the program without harming the medically disabled children the program was established to assist. And perhaps most importantly, the bill retains the decisionmaking power on how to care for a disabled child with the family, not with a State bureaucrat. In contrast, the Republican bill would deny cash benefits to 700,000 disabled children in the SSI Program.

This is welfare reform that is tough, but fair. It promotes work, provides States with the resources to design effective programs, and provides protection for our children. At the heart of the Democratic welfare reform bill is work—at the heart of the Republican welfare reform bill is shifting responsibility, not resources to States. The Democratic bill represents real welfare reform that does not take from our children to pay for tax cuts for the rich.

TED W. MYATT RETIRES

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, Ted W. Myatt will retire after almost 19 years as Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Office in Houston, TX. Since August 1, 1976, when Ted became director, he has served the veterans of southern Texas with resolute dedication and sound leadership.

Theodore "Ted" W. Myatt was born and reared in Johnson County in north central Texas. He graduated from Decatur Baptist College and received his Juris Doctor degree from Baylor University Law School in 1955. He served as an enlisted man in the 2d and 5th Armored Divisions of the U.S. Army in 1948 and 1949. Ted served two terms in the Texas House of Representatives, 1956–59, representing the 61st Legislative District—Johnson, Hood, and Somervell counties. He served as county judge of Johnson County from 1959 to 1964. Ted resigned in 1964 to accept an appointment as deputy chief counsel, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, here in Washington. He later joined the Department of Veterans Affairs in Washington as a staff attorney in the Office of the General Counsel.

Ted returned to Texas with the VA serving as chief attorney and district counsel at the Waco Regional Office from 1968 to 1976, at

which time he was appointed Director of the Houston Regional Office. This is one of VA's largest regional operations covering the southern half of Texas and American veterans residing in Mexico.

One of Ted's many extraordinary accomplishments is the development of the state-of-the-art regional office now being constructed on the grounds of the VA medical center in Houston. For the major part of his directorship, Ted worked unceasingly to secure approval and funding for this collocation project. Ted was committed to ensuring that regional office employees would be housed in a modern, stimulating work environment before he left the VA. In spite of many challenges and difficulties, Ted, with the help of many in central office, the area field director's office, and his own employees, finally achieved success.

This facility is the first to be developed by a private developer under the "enhanced use" legislation signed into law a few years ago. Collocation of VA regional offices on the campus of VA medical centers is a goal I have personally supported for many years. Ted has kept me advised of his progress from the beginning and, when I last visited Houston, gave me a tour of the site. The facility will be dedicated later this year, and the veterans of southern Texas will be the beneficiaries of this facility for decades to come.

Mr. Speaker, to show their appreciation for the outstanding leadership of Ted Myatt, the current and former employees of the regional office will dedicate the conference room in the new building in Ted's honor. What better gesture could be made of one's worth and value. Ted has always been known for his strong support for those who work under his direction, and this wonderful gesture clearly demonstrates his staff's affection and respect for Ted.

Mr. Speaker, Ted Myatt has been one of VA's very best regional office directors. Respected for his integrity and professionalism, Ted has testified before our committee many times, and those of us serving on the Veterans' Affairs Committee have greatly benefited from his counsel. We shall miss him.

Ted has two children, Wade Barkley Myatt of Bryan, TX, and Jeanne Melissa Myatt of Houston. Ted's lovely wife is the former Ana Proa of Gonzales, TX. As he leaves the Department of Veterans Affairs on March 31, we wish for him, Ana and the family, much happiness and the very best always.

SOMERSET COUNTY CELEBRATES ITS BICENTENNIAL

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, the history of the United States has been built on the western expansion of its population. The young days of the Republic saw ambitious men and women looking westward for opportunities which did not exist on the eastern seaboard. But the first obstacle they saw as they looked west was the Appalachian Mountain Range.

As settlers began the trek westward in the late 1700's, the difficulties they encountered were enormous. Many died; many turned back. But just as many persisted, and commu-

nities began to be established in the fertile lands west of the first range of the Appalachians. One area which attracted settlers was on a high plateau between two ranges of the Appalachians, and in 1795, Somerset County, PA was established.

In 1995, Somerset County is celebrating its bicentennial. The hard-working citizens of this area have seen many changes and challenges over the past 200 years, but the early pioneering spirit of the people who founded Somerset County can still be found there today. This spirit has led to vibrant communities throughout the county, proud of their heritage, but also looking forward to a bright future.

Travelers on the Pennsylvania Turnpike know Somerset as an exit high in the Pennsylvania mountains. Driving by, they see a magnificent county courthouse in the Borough of Somerset, and a spot to break up the trip to points east and west. But getting off the highway and traveling through the county would introduce them to many historic communities located in the beautiful Pennsylvania highlands which offer a great deal in terms of recreation and friendliness. As Somerset County, PA celebrates the 200th anniversary of its founding, I would like to offer my congratulations to its citizens as they move forward into a third century of work and growth, and invite my colleagues to come experience the celebrations planned to take place all summer long.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR KATHRYN NACK

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mayor Kathryn Nack of Pasadena, CA, upon her retirement from a distinguished career in public service. Mayor Nack has been a member of the Pasadena City Council since 1987. She was elected by her colleagues as vice mayor in May 1992 and as mayor in May 1994. Prior to her service on the council, Mayor Nack was a member of the Pasadena Board of Education from 1979 to 1987, serving as the board's president for three terms. And from 1975 to 1979, she served as a member of the Pasadena Planning Commission.

During her 20 years of serving the citizens of Pasadena, Mayor Nack has been a leader on many issues, most notably in the area of children and families. In Pasadena, she was the driving force behind the development of the ground-breaking Pasadena Family Policy, and as a board member of both the League of California cities and National League of Cities, Mayor Nack's expertise was often highlighted in organizational panel discussions and workshops on the local government role in providing services to needy children and families. Her extensive knowledge of this subject has contributed heavily to Pasadena's reputation as a leader in the delivery of human services.

As a result of her dedicated public service, many people in my district may not realize that Mayor Nack is an architect by trade and became a pioneer among women in that profession. While in college in her native Texas, she was chosen as 1 of 100 female math and

science majors to be selected for an intensive aeronautical engineering education program to replace aeronautical engineers during World War II. Eventually, Mayor Nack joined her husband Don to start their own architectural firm, all while raising six children.

On behalf of the citizens of Pasadena and California's 27th Congressional District, I wish Mayor Nack well in her retirement. She will be missed, but I have a feeling that she will continue to be involved in other civic activities and remain a strong presence in the Pasadena community.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4) to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending, and reduce welfare dependence:

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, we all agree that reform of the welfare system is long overdue. The current system is costing billions of dollars and is not solving the problem. It does not put people to work but instead has created an unhealthy cycle of dependency.

In reforming the welfare system, our focus must be on moving people into real jobs. I will vote against the Republican bill for many reasons—but primarily because it makes no guarantee that welfare recipients will move into work.

Under that bill, there is less accountability for the dollars spent than under the current system. They do nothing to improve access to and the quality of existing education and training, so that people have the skills they need to get a job. The majority's bill moves to the extreme—and will only create another system that fails families and taxpayers by creating a whole class of women and children with no hope of becoming self-sufficient.

The Deal substitute provides a balance in this debate. It is tough on work, requiring participants to establish contracts detailing what they will actually do to secure private sector employment. The substitute provides a serious deadline: Participants can participate in a workfare program for 2 years. After 2 years are up, States have some flexibility to work with these populations—but ultimately people must work, or they lose their cash benefits. The Deal substitute also provides States with resources to improve existing workfare systems, so that participants actually attain the skills they need to get and hold a job. Without those skills, any employer will tell you, they just won't find work.

The Deal amendment provides State resources for child care, so families can work while ensuring adequate care for their children. The Deal amendment preserves the nutrition programs that are essential underpinning for the health of our Nation's children. The Deal amendment includes tough provisions to strengthen the current child support enforcement system so that millions of young people will be supported by parents who have

the means to do so—instead of being supported by taxpayers. Finally, the Deal amendment helps address the crisis of teenage pregnancy and provides communities with the resources they need to prevent teenage pregnancy.

In short, the Deal substitute provides sensible responses to the American public's demand for reform, but does not in the process hurt vulnerable children or simply shift costs to other programs.

I urge my colleagues to support the Deal substitute. We must reform the welfare system to move people from welfare to work. We cannot afford to fail.

I request unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

HALL OF FAME

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, the Suffolk Y is the home of the New York Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, honoring Jewish sports figures who have distinguished themselves in the field of sport. This Sunday, March 26, 1995, induction ceremonies will be held at the Suffolk Y JCC to honor the 1995 inductees.

This year's inductees are Mel Allen, baseball; William Beroza, Lacross; Hank Greenberg, baseball; Nat Holman, basketball; Margaret Lambert, track and field; Fred Lebow, track; Sid Luckman, football; Dolph Schayes, basketball; and Allie Sherman, football.

The Hall of Fame's athlete of the year is Anita Kaplan, the women's basketball star at Stanford University.

The objective of the hall is to foster Jewish identity through athletics. The New York Jewish Sports Hall of Fame is housed at the Suffolk Y JCC, and a display of the inductees' plaques and memorabilia is permanently housed there as well.

Sports has always been the international language, the unifier among all peoples. Everyone who participates in sports is a winner, but when figures rise to the top of their class, as with the Hall of Fame inductees, the victory is even sweeter.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the superior career performances of these great athletes and fine individuals on the occasion of their induction into the Jewish Sports Hall of Fame.

FEDERAL ACTION IS NEEDED TO ENFORCE FEDERAL BUILDING HEIGHT LIMITATIONS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Federal action is needed in order to preserve the letter and intention of Congress' Height of Buildings Act of 1910.

In introducing this legislation, I have no intention of interfering with the district's zoning decisions, only to enforce Federal law. I do

not relish having to take this action, but it is out of a necessity generated by the desire of some to circumvent Federal law.

This legislation will simply enforce current law regulating the height of buildings constructed in the District of Columbia by prohibiting the District of Columbia from issuing any building or occupancy permit for a project located at 1328 G Street Northwest unless the project to be developed complies with the required building height limitation of 110 feet.

In order to get around the law, the developers of this project have argued against not only Federal law, but the laws of physics. No matter how much a developer might wish it to be so, a property cannot be in two places at the same time.

The plot of land in question is located in the middle of the 1300 block of G Street. Nonetheless, the developers claim that it actually "fronts" on 13th Street. As found by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, "that is not the case here—1328 G Street is clearly a mid-block building separated from 13th Street by 75 feet, two lots, and a public alley. Any suggestion that 1328 G Street 'fronts' on 13th Street is clearly an artifice, and would circumvent the requirements of the Building Height Act."

I am submitting for the RECORD a letter from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to the National Capital Planning Commission providing greater detail of the developer's shenanigans with this project.

Again, taking this action is not something that I relish, but it is necessary. It is necessary in order to enforce existing law, to protect the Federal interest, and to preserve the unique skyline of the Nation's Capital.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION,

Washington, DC, March 16, 1995.

Re closing of a public alley and establishment of an easement in square bounded by F, 13th, G, and 14th Streets, N.W. (D.C. Council Act 10-295).

Hon. THOMAS M. DAVIS III,
*Chairman, District of Columbia Subcommittee,
House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. DAVIS: On behalf of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (the "National Trust"), I am writing to urge you to disapprove D.C. Council Act 10-295, which permits the closing of the alley referenced above. Allowing this alley closure to become effective would violate the Building and Height Limitation Act of 1910, ch. 263, 36 Stat. 452 (1910), by permitting a building at 1328 G Street to exceed the Act's height limitation. While we strongly support the District of Columbia's right to self-government on matters of purely local concern, it is appropriate for Congress to exercise its reserved oversight authority under the D.C. Home Rule Act when federal interests—such as upholding the integrity of the federal Height Limitation Act—are at stake as they are here.

The National Trust was chartered by Congress in 1949 as a private nonprofit organization to facilitate public participation in the preservation of our nation's historic resources. 16 U.S.C. §§461, 468. The National Trust has approximately 250,000 members nationwide, including 5,500 members in the District of Columbia. In addition to its headquarters building off Dupont Circle, two of the National Trust's eighteen historic house museums, Decatur House and Woodrow Wilson House, are located in Washington, D.C.

Furthermore, the National Trust's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in Philadelphia is specifically responsive to D.C. preservation concerns.

The National Trust has a strong interest in protecting important features of the Nation's Capital, including the sense of scale and proportion necessary to preserve the inspirational vistas of our historic national monuments and landmark federal buildings. This interest is protected by federal law—the Building and Height Limitation Act of 1910—as well as by the Preservation and Historic Features Element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.

The building whose construction would be facilitated by the D.C. Council's Act is 1328 G Street, N.W., which is located mid-block. Under federal law, the height of 1328 G Street should be limited to 110 feet, which is the width of the widest street on which the building fronts (G Street) plus 20 feet. Under the D.C. Council's Act, however, the building would be constructed to a height of 130 feet, based on the width of 13th Street, exceeding

by nearly 20 percent the height limit for G Street. This is because the Council has used an alley closure to pretend that the building would front on 13th Street via a two-part artificial connection. First, 1328 G Street would "connect" to an elevated walkway to 1310 G Street, that already exceeds the G Street height limit by 20 feet in violation of federal law. Compounding this error, 1328 G Street would then, according to the City, "connect" through 1310 to a 75 foot parking lot on the corner of 13th and G streets. Because this parking lot *could* contain a building 130 feet tall, the Council has justified exceeding the height limit mid-block on G Street. The Council's action, therefore, skirts the requirements of federal law based on a loophole that could lead to a wholesale erosion of the height limitation.

In the National Trust's view, the D.C. Council's action in attempting to circumvent the congressionally mandated building height limitation raises serious legal questions. Moreover, the hearing report of the House District of Columbia Commit-

tee acknowledged that because "[t]he city accepts even fictitious buildings as the basis for exceeding the height limit," the developer of 1328 G Street asserts that it "is entitled to the same height as the non-existent [corner building]."

The federally prescribed height limitation, which has existed in some form since the founding of the Nation's Capital itself, enhances the architectural character of the capital city, and its nationally significant public buildings and historic monuments. The height limitation for the Nation's Capital is one of the important aesthetic features that distinguishes the City of Washington from other major cities and should be vigorously enforced. For this reason, we urge the Government Reform and Oversight Subcommittee on the District of Columbia to act swiftly to disapprove D.C. Council Act 10-295. Please feel free to contact me at 673-4255, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. NORTON, Jr.,
Vice President for Public Policy.